CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28494—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 27, 1891.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

| Qts. pts. | | Qts. pts |
|---|---|---|
| 15-0 9-6 | Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc | 15-0 9-6 |
| 11-0 6-6 | | 11-0 6-6 |
| 25-0 15-6 | Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien | 25-0 15-6 |
| 22-0 13-0 | | 22-0 13-0 |
| 37-5 19-12 | After Dinner—Chateau Lafite | 37-5 19-12 |

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1891. Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R.I. PESHAWUR | 3927 | 600 | W. A. Wheler | 31st July |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 7th Aug. |
| R.I. PEKIN | 3038 | 500 | P. Harris | 14th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 21st " |
| R.I. KAISAR-I-HIND | 4039 | 700 | G. W. Atkinson | 28th " |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 4th Sept |
| R.I. CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 11th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 18th " |
| | | | | Saturday. |
| R.I. MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 30th Sept. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 3rd Oct. |
| R.I. MALWA | 3970 | 500 | C. F. Preston | 10th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 17th " |
| R.I. CATHAY | 2953 | 700 | A. Symons | 24th " |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 31st " |
| R.I. ORIENTAL | 4972 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 7th Nov. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 14th " |
| R.I. OCEANA | 6136 | 1700 | P. S. Tomlin | 21st " |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 28th " |

The steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers requiring there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons | H.P. | Captains. | About |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 30th July. |
| CATHAY | 2953 | 500 | A. Symons | 13th Augt. |
| SURAT | 3142 | 500 | R. J. Sleeman | 27th " |
| ROHILLA | 3597 | 700 | | 10th Sept. |
| RAVENNA | 3597 | 700 | A. B. Daniell | 24th " |

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 20, 1891.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 1st August 1891. |
| S. S. R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Aug., 1891. |
| S. S. Doc. BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Sept., 1891. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer | To sail |
|---|---|
| BORMIDA | On the 8th August, 1891. |

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 16, 1891.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers | Captains | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Aug. '91. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Sept. '91. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 131 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

### STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PANDORA | G. Mettel | 3,800 | 500 | 18th Sept. '91. |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| THISBE | G. Costanzo | 3,300 | 550 | 24th Aug. '91. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
July 25, 1891.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and [illegible] Steamers, including non-Liners, CHARGE FOR COMMIS- [illegible] ial attention given to the [illegible] MENTS for securing berths [illegible] ments. [illegible] from any Railway Station [illegible] allowing breaks of journey [illegible] Tickets met and assisted at Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Continental Ports and Cities. [illegible] aged and Tickets supplied [illegible] rnalls. [illegible] e at over 1,200 Hotels in all [illegible] ARES for Military, Civil, [illegible] to Europe via China and [illegible] ed, warehoused, and for- [illegible] of the value of £20, £10, and [illegible] f our Agents and Banking [illegible] e World. [illegible] he use of Travellers in al [illegible] change of the day on our [illegible] ES, &c., bought and supplied [illegible] cept, and Interest allowed [illegible] not fall below Rs. 1,000. [illegible] le at any time for remittance [illegible] n application. [illegible] NSIONS collected and every [illegible] w and Money Agency tran- [illegible] ERS OR REMITTANCES [illegible] of Exchange *without charge* [illegible] t our offices in any part of [illegible] against death by accident [illegible] gers' Baggage effected on [illegible] on application. [illegible] mpart Row. [illegible] Court House Street.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. KAPURTHALA, 1,168 tons, on the 2nd August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,552 tons, on the 29th July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, and Bussreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,080 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 30th July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th July, 1891. Agents.

### PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th August, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on Board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ASIA | J. Laird | 3350 | 6th Aug. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 18th, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for Messes, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-Country Firms and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

### SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### FLETCHER'S DISINFECTANTS.

CHEAP, Safe and Effective Disinfectants for household, farm and general use. Authorized by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to H M's Govt.
PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.
12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.
PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 3-8 each.
15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.
Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 11. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The House-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

## BURGUNDIES.

OUR Stocks of these are of excellent quality, and deserve especial attention. Our Beaune has a considerable reputation as a sound, generous Wine of good quality; Wine of similar character being only obtainable at a much higher rate.

BURGUNDIES.

| | | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMBERTIN (1881)—This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous | Bottles | 33 0 | 37 0 |
| Do. do. | ½ " | 17 8 | 19 8 |
| POMMARD—This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition. | " | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| Do. do. | ½ " | 13 0 | 14 8 |
| MACON—Distinguished for flavour and aroma | " | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| Do. | ½ " | 13 0 | 14 8 |
| BEAUNE (1884)—A generous, full-bodied Wine, in great repute | " | 20 0 | 22 0 |
| Do. | ½ " | 11 0 | 12 0 |
| CHABLIS (1884)—A favourite White Dinner Wine | " | 20 0 | 22 0 |
| Do. | ½ " | 11 0 | 12 0 |

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RICH SPARKLING RED | Bottles | 40 0 | 45 0 |
| Do. do. | ½ " | 23 0 | 26 0 |

## TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES,

A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.

RS. 5-8.

A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots.....Re. 1 4 and As. 12
MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c.. " 1 4 and " 12
DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots..... " 1 0

SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.

## BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### INVALID'S PORT.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known Brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the Climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.
Price: Bottles, Rs. 35; Half-bottles, Rs. 19 per doz.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the Grape, neither "Medicated" nor "Doctored."

Per doz. Quarts, cash Rs. 11; credit Rs. 12-8.
" Pints, " Rs. 6-4; " Rs. 7.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER
FROM THE
### VICTORIA SPRING.

THIS WATER is very agreeable to the taste, and contains a large amount of Natural Carbonic Acid, making it exceedingly suitable for mixing with Wine and other drinks without affecting their clearness.

Price Per Doz.....Qts. Rs. 6-0
" " .....Pts. " 4-8

SOLE IMPORTERS:—
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### NOTICE.
### REDUCTION OF PRICE

ON AND AFTER JULY 1st, 1891.
THE PRICE OF OUR
STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS
Will be as follows:—
DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN BOMBAY, FREE OF COOLY HIRE.

| | Per doz. Rs. a. | Syphons. Per doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Soda Water (5 grains per bottle) | 0 8 | 1 4 |
| Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia) | 0 12 | 1 8 |
| Lemonade | 0 12 | 3 0 |
| Tonic Water | 0 12 | 3 0 |
| Gingerale | 0 12 | 3 0 |
| Gingerade | 0 12 | 3 0 |
| Plain Aerated Water | 0 8 | 1 8 |
| Medical Soda Water | 0 12 | 1 8 |
| Medical Soda Water (as Pharmacopœia) | 0 12 | 1 8 |
| Seltzer Water | 0 12 | 3 0 |
| Lithia Water | 1 0 | 3 0 |
| Raspberryade | 0 12 | 3 0 |

Bottles (Stoppered or Corked) charged extra, but allowed for on return.

Syphons Rs. 2 each, allowed for on return.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,

KEMP'S GREAT FEVER REMEDY.
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL:—
"SEND quickly one largest size Bottle of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE; it is a very good Preparation; I prefer it to Quinine; and have recommended it to others."

(Signed) H. J. B.,
Palampore, Kangra Valley.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
Liquor Chirettine, Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3-0.

KEMP & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### HUNGARIAN BITTER WATER,

The Best Natural Aperient,
used with excellent results in

1. Diseases of the Bowels.
2. Congestion of Blood to the Head.
3. Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart.
4. In Chronic Diseases.
5. Fever, caused by Irregularity of the Bowels.
6. Scrofula.
7. Gout, Inflammation, and Congestion.
8. Derangement of the Liver.
9. Female Diseases.

Will keep unchanged for years.

Price per case of 50.....Rs 20 0
" " doz. .....Rs. 6 0
" " bottle .....Rs. 0 10

SOLE AGENTS:—
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### SUPERIOR GENT'S FELT HATS,
THE BEST VALUE,
THE LATEST SHAPES.

"Rs. 7-8 ONLY."

THE LARGEST CHOICE.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c., BOMBAY.

### INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
FIRE INCOME, 1890, £75,000 IN EXCESS OF 1889.
FUNDS NOW EXCEED 8 MILLIONS STERLING.
INSURANCES granted on favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE LONDON ASSURANCE
CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.

APPLY TO
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

## MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

## MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

## ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

## THORPE AND CO.'S WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!

REGULATION CAPES (SEALED PATTERN) ANDERSON'S, BEST QUALITY.
Rs. 35.

"ANDERSON'S" BROWN TWILLED INVERNESS CAPES, SEWN AND TAPED.
Rs. 30.

"ANDERSON'S" BROWN CASHMERE COATS, SHOULDER CAPES, WELL VENTILATED, TAPED AND SEWN, THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF.
Rs. 26.

"ANDERSON'S" FAWN SERGE COATS, PERFECT VENTILATION, A SPECIALITY.
Rs. 35.

DRAB VULCANIZED INVERNESS CAPES.
Rs. 16-8.

STOUT DRAB, TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS. 84 BY 48.
Rs. 13-8 each,

60-INCH DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETING.
Rs. 4-8 per yard.

DRIVING APRONS, LINED FANCY TWEEDS.
Rs. 15.

## THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## "MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

What a pathetic utterance, and yet how true in many homes—"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."
MOTHERS, WIVES, AND DAUGHTERS.
THE GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON
Is the remedy for all your complaints.
"MAMMA IS WELL NOW."
The happiness which follows in our homes, the use of Graefenberg Catholicon cannot be expressed in words alone.
Per Bottle, Rs. 3-4.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET. } F. S. MADON & CO. { 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

THE AMATEUR CONCERT OF GUJARATI SONGS,

FIXED FOR TO-NIGHT,

IS POSTPONED TO THURSDAY, THE 30TH,

owing to the Heavy Rains.

Tickets already taken up shall be available that Night.

KAIKHOOSHROO N. KABRAJEE.

### SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, 27TH JULY, 1891.

THE RINK WILL BE OPEN as follows :—
MORNING SESSION from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
AFTERNOON SESSION from 4-30 to 7 P.M.
EVENING SESSION from 8-30 to 11 P.M.
ADMISSION Re. 1. WITH USE of SKATES.

NUGENT AND CO.

### EXHIBITION OF EDISON'S WONDERFUL INVENTION. TALKING DOLLS.

PROF. NOTT BARNES will exhibit for TWO DAYS ONLY,

MONDAY and TUESDAY,

AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co's ROOMS,

EDISON'S TALKING DOLLS.

THE first ever seen or heard in this country. The Dolls are 22 inches high and will recite the Nursery Rhymes spoken to them by girls in America. The Phonograph will be taken out of the Dolls, and the Mechanism explained by Mr. Nott Barnes, and all the parts can be examined by visitors.

Admission :—8 Annas. Hours of exhibition 3 till 6 P.M.

S. S. HINDOO having ARRIVED from ZANZIBAR, Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for Countersignature and to take delivery of their Goods without delay.

F. HEYER,
5, Bell Lane, Agent for Cargo.

Bombay, 25th July 1891.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ASIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 25th July, 1891.

THE MacIvor Line S.S "ETOLIA" has ARRIVED from ANTWERP, GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL via KARACHI with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within three days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claim for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 24, 1891.

### DHUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND, of Rs. 50 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum for the half year ending 30th June, 1891, has been declared and is payable at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hornby Row, from and after 27th July, to Shareholders on the Register this day.

N. A. HORMARJEE & Co.,
Agents.

22nd July 1891.

### SMOKERS

In want of really

GOOD TOBACCO

AT A

MODERATE PRICE

will be glad to know

the following

CHOICE BRANDS,

PREPARED DAILY BY

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY,

whose name is a sufficient

GUARANTEE

FOR THE

GENUINE CHARACTER

AND

HIGH QUALITY

of his

SPECIALITIES :—

| | | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "1888" Mixture... .....per | 1 | lb. tin | 3 | 12 |
| Do. do. ..... „ | ½ | „ | 2 | 0 |
| Golden Block Mixture... „ | 1 | „ | 3 | 4 |
| Do. do. „ | ½ | „ | 1 | 12 |
| Golden Leaf Birds' Eye. „ | ¼ | „ | 0 | 14 |
| Golden Fleece ..... „ | ½ | „ | 1 | 12 |
| Virginia Shag ..... „ | ½ | „ | 1 | 12 |
| Latakia ..... „ | ½ | „ | 1 | 12 |

ALSO

NEUBERG'S latest :—

THE "PYRAMID,"

SMOKING MIXTURE,

put up in ½ lb. tins.

Rs. 2 per tin.

Delightfully Mild and Cool.

WARRANTED FRESH, PURE, AND SOUND.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

### NOTICE.

"EUROPHEN."

THE above is the Registered Trade Mark of the Firm of FARBEN FABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDRICK BAYER and Co., of Elberfield, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and is the exclusive property of that Firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any irritation thereof will be prosecuted,

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,

Agent for the Farben Fabriken Vormals Friedrick Bayer and Co.

### PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,

PIANOFORTES for hire,

PIANOFORTES renovated,

PIANOFORTES tuned,

At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,

IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 22, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, BOOTS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th, and TUESDAY, the 28th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, in the godown lately occupied by Messrs. Fischer & Co., the undermentioned, on account of the concerned, a quantity of fancy goods, such as dyamos lamps, brass stand and table lamps, musical boxes, electric materials, crockery, printing ink, majolica ware, silver jewellery, sundry samples, children's boots, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 30th Instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey, coloured, and white piece-goods, twist, &c.—

10 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhoties.
2 cases Turkey red piece-goods.
2 cases white mulls and nainsooks.
3 cases white shirtings.
9 „ „ jacconets.
4 „ coloured ladies' cloth.
30 casks stout in pints.
25 cases Pilsener Beer in pints and quarts.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 27, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MAIL-PHAETON, CHUBB'S IRON SAFE, UTENSILS, CARPETS, WAX MATCHES, KEROSINE LAMPS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq, Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Sha Damjee Sirsey, an insolvent, consisting 1 Chubb's iron safe (large); and also in re Chunilal Lekraj and Luchmondas, lately carried on business in Bombay under the name of Chunilal Lekraj, adjudged insolvents, consisting copper and brass pots, mehta boxes, chairs, beddings, clock, pictures, globe lamps, &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting a four-wheeled carriage (mall-phaeton) with two lanterns.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting copper and brass pots, boxes, knives, tray, &c.

Also by order of the Attorney of the Trustees in Bankruptcy, London, 2 small cases wax matches in the boxes, also by order and on account of the concerned, containing; case photographic dry plates; also under instructions from the P. W. Department, Railway, consisting 3 durrees or carpets; also kerosine vase lamps, cupboards, sofa, cots, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, July 27, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO OF THE S. S. ARTHUR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, by order of The Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, on account of the concerned.

The damaged cargo of the s. s. King Arthur consisting of grain of sorts, piece-goods, yarn, tobacco, ghee, &c., &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

The remaining cases of perfumery and soap from the well-known makers Phillipson and Co., consisting of Brown Windsor Soap, lavender water, vegetable extracts, La Duchesse perfume, toilet bottles, tooth brushes, marking ink, smelling salts, satin sachets, shaving sticks, dentifrice, carl powder, shaving soap, &c.

On account and at the risk of Esoofbhoy Ebramjee—
4 cases capoteras.

On account and at the risk of Noor Mahomed Haji Cassim—
1 case spectacle cases.

On account and at the risk of Esoofally Soolemanjee—
16 cases beads, 9 cases capoteras, and 2 cases elliptic sharps.

On account and at the risk of Essajee Noorbhoy
3 cases hardware.

By order of Messrs. H. A. Allarukhia and Sons and on account and at the risk of Natha Sing Hubullawalla.
4 doz. lady, gentlemen, boy and girls' sun hats.
3 „ ladies' silk gloves.
1 „ „ kid.
2 „ socks.
1 „ pair boots.

On account of the concerned—
E & C } 1 bale gunnies damaged by white ants.
HC }

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong office-shigram in good order.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand victoria.
1 lot of Bussorah, English, and Shanghai fouls.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF OIL MANSTORES, PROVISION, &c., AT CHUCKLA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chuckla Street, by order of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Ebrahim and others, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Esoofally Sumsoodeen and Co.

The whole of their stock-in-trade consisting of Crosse and Blackwell's and J. T. Morton's oil manstores provision candles, tobacco, patent medicine, cash-boxes, carriage lamps, kerosine oil stoves, glass knobs, plated dealers, Lumsden's account books, velvets, safe, scale, &c.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sleater Road, Chickulwady, near the Grant Road Railway Station, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a strong-built light office shigram, China and Japanese table ornaments, Hink's table and hanging lamps. Brussels carpets, oil paintings, a sweet-toned square Pianoforte by Collard and Collard, "Champion Hand" in making machine, nearly new Singer's sewing machine with cabinet, &c., the property of the late H. H. SUMMERS, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF WASTE.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld, and on account and at the risk of Ebrahimjee Jalalbhai, at the Company's Mill, at Chinchpoogly.

About 9,490 lbs. of bad cops.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co's Establishment the valuable and handsome substantial made blackwood and teakwood, dining room, drawing, room library and bed room furniture by Jamsetjee Nourojee and others, best plated ware, rich crockery glassware, rich table ornaments, first rate hanging and table lamps by Hink's and Ditmar, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, rich China and Japanese flower vases &c. the property of J. B. MURZBAN, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BARBHAYA MOHOLA OR NAGDEVIE STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

In pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 11th day of May, 1875, and made between Runchordas Bapoobhai, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, of the one part, and Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., deceased, of the other part, and with the consent of the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., of Bombay, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, hereinafter mentioned, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of August, 1891, at 4 p.m., under the directions of Mr. Frederick Yorke Smith, Rao Bahadur Nana Morojee, and Mr. Narrotumdas Venarsey, the executors of the said deceased :—

All the estate and interest of the testator Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, deceased, and of his abovenamed executors, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and premises situate at Bombay, in Barbhaya Moholo or Nagdevie Street, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement about 266 2-3 square yards, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by property belonging to the estate of Dhobi Morar Gordhun, deceased, on or towards the south by the property of Khimjee Odhowji, on or towards the east by public road called Barbhaya Mohola, or Nagdevie Street, and on or towards the west partly by the house of Purmanand Bhugwan and partly by the house of Khimji Odhowji, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and which said piece of ground, messuage, or tenement, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bapoobhai Visram and others.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 27, 1891.

### ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.

A. T. MOOKERJEE.

Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDCAMENTUM.

DR. G. B. SHAW'S

### SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies :—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for :—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial. Packing As. 4 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.

Apply to

A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.

Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

## NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th, to FRIDAY, the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 2nd, 1891.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Ten Per Cent. per annum, free from Income-Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1891.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAS H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 2nd, 1891.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 6th Proximo, at 2 p.m., for the following objects :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Charles Douglas and Mr. Vurjeevundass Madowdass, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 2nd, 1891.

NOTICE.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THE above FIRM stand SECOND in the Official Returns of Brandy exported by over 200 Cognac Firms during the year 1890, which proves conclusively that their Brandy is well-known all over the World. Sold by all Wine Dealers.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 10 Per Share will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 27th July current, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register this day on production of Share Certificates.

Applications for Dividend Warrants to be made at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

By Order of the Board,

K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 20th July, 1891.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to transact the following business, viz. :—

To appoint new Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Company and to fix the terms of their appointment and remuneration.

And Notice is hereby also given that, in the event of the Shareholders deciding that the remuneration of the Agents should be based upon the principle of which, as you are aware, the Directors have already disapproved, the Directors will resign office, and another Meeting will be held at the same place and at 5 o'clock the same afternoon to transact the following further business, viz. :—

To elect Directors of the Company.

By order of the Board,

G. REIFFERSCHEID,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 27th June 1891.

HIGH CLASS TEAS

FROM R. MULL'S TEA ESTATE,

SHAHPORE-KANGRA VALLEY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ORANGE PEKOE | Re. 1 | 2 per lb. |
| SUPERIOR BLEND | „ 0 | 14 „ |
| PEKOE | „ 0 | 13 „ |
| BROKEN PEKOE | „ 0 | 12 „ |
| BROKEN TEA | „ 0 | 10 „ |
| FAMILY MIXTURE | „ 0 | 8 „ |

In 1 lb. Pkts & Chests of 5, & 10 lbs. each & upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Canoe LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

### CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it stands unrivalled, and is highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

# SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

## PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SALISBURYS, | IMPERIALS, | MAYOS, |
| BEACONSFIELDS, | LITTLE RANDOLPHS, | SUMATRAS, |
| GOLD MOHURS, | SIESTAS, | BORNEOS. |

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

## PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION :—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid :—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

# SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS. FACTORY :—DINDIGUL.

## BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP.....£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS :—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.

LONDON OFFICE,
14, Austin Friars, E.C.

CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BAGDAD. | ISFAHAN. | RESHT. |
| BUSHIRE. | KIRMANSHAH. | SHIRAZ. |
| BUSREH. | MESHED. | TABRIZ. |

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed theron when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Chief Cashier, W.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAN FRANCISC |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SINGAPORE. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP ..... £ 250,000
RESERVED FUND ..... £ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,
BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectua
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 22 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

| | |
|---|---|
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | Pall Mall, London. |
| JUSTERINI AND BROOKS. | Pall Mall, London. |
| CHRISTOPHER AND Co. | Pall Mall, London. |
| POMMERY AND GRENO. | Rheims. |
| LANSON PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| PERRIER JOUET AND Co. | Epernay. |
| HEIDSIECK AND Cc. | Rheims. |
| AYALA AND Co. | Chateau d'Ay. |
| ERNEST IRROY AND Co. | Rheims. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| DAUMAL ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| COLIGNY FRERES | Rheims. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT. | London. |
| CURLIER FRERES | Cognac. |
| GABRIEL ST. MARC | Cognac. |
| LEACOCK AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COSSART, GORDON AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co. | London. |
| VAN ZELLERS AND Co. | Oporto. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms-am-Rhein |
| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux. |
| WOODHOUSE AND Co. | Marsala. |
| JAMES CATHCART AND Co. | Leith, N. B. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| GOVERNMENT CELLARS. | Budapest. |
| THOS. MOSLEY AND Co. | Gibraltar. |
| J. SACCONE | Gibraltar. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Côtes d'Or |
| J. & R. GRANT | Rothes. |
| ACKERMANN-LAURANCE | Saumur. |
| C. A. LINDGREN AND Co. | Stockholm. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
| FRANK BAILEY AND Co. | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteiu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Biugen-am-Rhein.
WHIS

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | 5 p.c.p.a. | 975 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 200 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 1 000 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 890 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra ..... | 100,000 | 250 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 122½ |
| Chartered Bank | 40,000 | 250 | 250 | 7 pr. ct. | 235 |
| Chas. Moreau-dle ..... | 20,000 | 225 | 225 | 5 pr. ct. | 220 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-poration ... | 80,000 | $125 | all | 17½ pr.ct. | -- |
| National Bank of India.... | 37,200 | 225 | 212½ | 5 pr. ct. | 180 |
| New Oriental Bank ..... | 80,000 | 210 | all | 6 pr. ct. | 160 |
| Silver Share .. | -- | -- | .. | .. | 104 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ash-down..... | {1,000 / 750 | 200 / 150 | 200 / 150 | 10 / 7½ | 260 / 182½ x |
| Back Bay Baths | 200 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 50 |
| Bedhaz Pile.. | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 | 108 |
| Bapty Bros.... | 6,625 | 200 | 185 | 18 | 42 |
| Borar Oil Mills Co., Limited. | 1,380 | 100 | All. | Nil. | 100 nom |
| Bombay Fire Insurance .. | 600 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 70 | 1,000 |
| Bombay & Bur-mah Trading Corporation.. | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 125 | 3,650 |
| Do. New Issue. | 800 | 375 | 225 | 33½ | 425 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 25 | 88 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld. | 600 | 500 | 500 | 6 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill..... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 37½ | 940 |
| Deccan Ice Co . | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Deccan Paper Mills ..... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 405 |
| Delhi and Nor-thern India Flour Mills.... | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 11 | 182½ |
| Geyer & Co., Ld | 500 | 100 | 70 | -- | 70 nom |
| Indian Guaran-tee Surety-ship Assn.... | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct | 13 |
| John Roberts & Co ..... | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 90 |
| Kamp & Co.... | 4,000 | 250 | 175 | 20½ | 330 |
| Kurrachee Leasing .... | 500 | 500 | 300 | 20 | 100 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufactur-ing Co. ..... | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 30 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. ..... | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 94 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9pr. ct. | 5idx |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | -- | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ... | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 155 |
| Oriental Loan .. | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. ..... | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 70 |
| Port Canning Co. ..... | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 435 |
| Prince of Wales Fireln. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | N dvd | 2,350 |
| Royal Flour Mills ..... | 3,800 | 100 | 100 | -- | 45 |
| Soundy & Co.. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 84 |
| Southwell and Austin, Ld... | Ord.1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 pr. ct. | 59 |
| Do. | Prf. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 100 |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | all | 85 | 930 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 94 |
| Telephone Co.. | 9,200 | 25 | 25 | 5-8 | 17 |
| Western India Flour ..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ah sedabed .. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,400 |
| Alliance ..... | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | Rs.15 | 515 |
| Anglo-Indian.. | 5,345 | 100 | 100 | 4 | 93 |
| Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bel-lary) ..... | 871 | 500 | all | 2 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Bombay Unit-ed ..... | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 750 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg Co... | 800 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 435 |
| Britannia Mills. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 645 |
| Central India.. | 3,750 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 1,150 |
| China Mills Co. Ld ..... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 610 |
| City of Bom-bay Mills.... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1020 |
| Connaught Mills ..... | 800 | 500 | 25 | [illegible]t | 675 |
| Colaba Land & Mill ..... | 1,000 | 700 | 700 | 15 | 625 |
| Cooria Mills .. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 465 |
| David Mill .... | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 495 |
| Dhun Mills.... | 7,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 870 |
| Empress ..... | 10,000 | 15 | 10 | pr. ct. | 655 |
| Framjee Petit. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 575 |
| Gordon Mills.. | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 115 |
| Hindustan .... | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 795 |
| Hinguphat Mill..... | 700 | 500 | 25 | 10 pr. ct. | 660 |
| Howard and Bullough's .. | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 650 |
| Hyderabad.... | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 790 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | | 380 |
| Indian Manfg.. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 985 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 25 | 10 pr. ct. | 670 |
| Jaffer Alli .... | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 345 |
| Jamshed Manu-facturing Co. | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | 10 | 240 |
| Jewraj Balco.. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 815 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld..... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 555 |
| Khandelsh .... | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 640 |
| Khan-um Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 560 |
| Khatao Mac-kunjee ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 580 |
| Leopold..... | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | 15 pr. ct | 210 |
| Lord Reay Mfg. | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 700 |
| Lukmidas Spin-ning & Weav-ing Co ..... | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 1010 |
| Madras United. | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 2000 |
| Mahalaxmee .. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 430 |
| Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gul-burga) ..... | 2,400 | 500 | 50 | pr. ct. | 500 nom |
| Manockjee Petit ..... | 4,000 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 60 | 1,310 |
| Mazagon ..... | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | 5 | 130 |
| Morarji Goculdas ..... | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,00 | 70 | 1,690 |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co..... | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 105 |
| National ..... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 170 |
| New Great Eastern ..... | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 690 |
| Oriental ..... | 5,725 | 225 | 225 | Rs. 15 | 405 |
| Presidency Mills Co( Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,190 |
| Queen Mills .... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 810 |
| Ripon Mills.... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,085 |
| Sassoon ..... | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,40 |
| Sholapore Mills. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,400 |
| Soondercas .... | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 515 |
| Southern India. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 100 nom |
| Southern Mahratta ..... | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 282½ |
| Sun Mills, Ld... | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 245 |
| Star of India .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 565 |
| Swadeshi Mi | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 460 |
| Union Spinning and Manufac-turing Co.... | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 807 |
| Victoria Mills.. | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 24 | 390 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 770 |
| Wadia Mills .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 700 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbary ..... | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 7 | 1,000 |
| Albert Ginning Co ..... | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 450 |
| Albert (Kurra-chee) ..... | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 60 | 810 |
| Apollo ..... | 750 | 2,400 | 2,200 | Nil. | 205 |
| Bellary ..... | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 350 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co., Ld ..... | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 20 | 117½ |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld ..... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | -- | 550 |
| Breul's Cawn-pore Press Co. Ld. ..... | 500 | 200 | 200 | 16 | 90 |
| Colaba ..... | 500 | 1,380 | 1,380 | 45 dvd. | 330 |
| East India ..... | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 130 | 1,325 |
| English Press and Manfg. | | | | | 182½ |
| Fort ..... | 180 | 250 | -- | Rs. 20 | 90 |
| French ..... | 615 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 50 | 545 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy .. | 300 | 500 | all | 20 | |
| | 450 | 450 | 500 | 30 | 410 xd |
| Hemchl Press Co., Ld..... | 750 | 100 | all | 32½ | 145 |
| Khaugaum ..... | 240 | 450 | 450 | 54 | 465 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ..... | 300 | 500 | 500 | pr. ct. | 80 |
| Mercantile .... | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 10 | 72½ |
| Mofussil Co .. | 8,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 40 | 430 |
| Munmar Mi.... | 1,000 | 250 | all | Rs. 15 | 200 |
| New Berar .... | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | 45 | 580 |
| New Indian .. | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 110 |
| Prince of Wales ..... | 600 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 345 |
| Sabapathy (Bel-lary) ..... | 600 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 80 |
| Sassoon..... | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 80 |
| Sind and Pun-jab Co. ..... | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,200 |
| Sind ..... | 450 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 410 |
| Surab Woollen Mills ..... | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | 75 | 240 |
| Vellacot ..... | -- | 500 | | Rs. 30 | 335 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half-yearly guar. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Con-solidated Stock ..... | -- | 6000 | All | 5 p.c. | 2,40 |
| B., B. & C. I. R. New ..... | -- | 4 15 | -- | do. | 497 |
| Shares ..... | | | | | |

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | Rs. 22-15 |
| China Leaf | " 22-4 nom. |
| Bar Gold, New | " 21-8 " |
| Do. Old | " 21-10 " |
| American Bar Gold 100 touch | " 22-4 |
| German Sovereigns | " 14-1 |
| Do. Dreigons | " 14- |
| New Silver 12 Rupees | " 197-6 |
| Do. Silver 5's Do. | " 197-9 |
| Queen Silver | " 196 |

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, 4 p.m.
Football on the Cooperage Ground, 5-20 p.m.
Philarmonic Practice, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Edison's Talking Dolls, Soundy and Co., 3 to 6 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Bombay National History Society.
Dance, Royal Yacht Club.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th :—Asia (s) from Liverpool ; and Hindoo (s), Zanzibar. Yesterday :—Nizam (s) from Hongkong ; and Mirzapore (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 25th :—Locksley Hall (s) for Karachi ; and Latona (s), Colombo. Yesterday :—Kt. Companion (s) for Antwerp ; Landaura (s), Rangoon, &c. ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; Lady Gordon (s), Colombo ; and Nizam (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Loodiana entered and the s. s. Congo left the dock on Saturday.

MR. K. N. KABRAJI'S CONCERT.—This concert, which was announced to take place to-night, has been postponed to Thursday evening—see advertisement.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Knight Templar and s. s. Asia entered the dock on Saturday and the s. s. Astraea and s.s. Lindula left it on Friday, and the s. s. Locksley Hall on Saturday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th July 1891 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1890 of 162,363 maunds, with an increase of Rs. 1,13,115 in the earnings.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The lottery race, open to members of the above club, was decided at the Back Bay Baths on Saturday afternoon, T. Pillow, who drew 16 secs. start, taking first place, and T. Bapty, with 8 secs. start, securing the second prize.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—A sad boat accident, by which two men were drowned, is reported to have occurred in the harbour on Friday. A boat belonging to the s.s. Bheema, manned by eleven lascars, was going out to the steamer lying off Mazagon Bunder, when the boat was swamped. All the men were thrown into the water. Nine of the men were rescued by a steam-launch which put off to their assistance, but two were drowned.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, when the following papers will be read :—(1) Protective Resemblances, by Mrs. W. E. Hart ; (2) A Man-killing Bear, by Mr. Reginald Gilbert ; (3) The Migration of Birds, by Mr. E. H. Aitken ; (4) Shingle and Shells from the Beach at Umbargaum, by Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S. ; and (5) A Panther eating a Panther, by Mr. E. L. Barton.

CLIVE DURANT'S GRATITUDE.—The case in which Clive Durant was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, with assaulting Dadabhoy Pestonji, a bailif in the Court of Small Causes, was disposed of on Saturday by the magistrate inflicting a nominal fine of one rupee on the accused, who wished to express his thanks to the court for the patient hearing accorded him in his defence. Mr. Cooper declined hearing the expressions and remarked that he had simply done his duty and nothing more.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.—An inquest was held on Saturday by Dr. Blaney, the coroner, touching the death of Preeta, aged 35 years, wife of Hurry Bulwant, a book-binder. It appeared that on the 9th inst. the deceased, her husband, and four children left Bombay to go on a pilgrimage to Punderpore fair. On Friday last they left Poona for Bombay. When in the train the deceased was attacked by cholera and died when the train reached Dadar. There was cholera at Punderpore three days before they left the the place. The jury returned a verdict of death from cholera.

A CORRECTION.—A correspondent writes from Naosari :—"Will you allow me to correct a misstatement about the Naosari Dhiniyan Prasarak Mandli to the effect that a meeting of this assembly took place on the 12th inst., and that the first lecture was delivered by Soramji Manchurji Desai. It is now two months since the assembly was started, and the late Munsiff Sahib was the first to deliver a lecture, his subject being 'Indian Agriculture.' Since then various lectures have been delivered (the meeting being held every week), and Mr. Desai's is merely the eighth of the lot."

THEFT.—Inspector Hack on Saturday charged Abdool Rahman Sulleiman with the theft of ten annas from a cash-box belonging to Jussoof Ahman, a fruiterer, before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Courts. The testimony of the witnesses disclosed that the prisoner was arrested outside the complainant's shop at Bhendy Bazaar at three o'clock on Saturday morning. He had opened the lock with a duplicate key and removed the money. When challenged by a sepoy about his business at so early an hour, Abdool boldly replied that he was the shopkeeper. That statement, however, proved false. The magistrate convicted him of the offence and passed a sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE BURGLARY AT CHURNEY ROAD.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Maneckjee Heerjibhoy was again charged by Inspector Nelmes, before Mr. Hamilton, with house-breaking and theft of sundry articles of silk wearing apparel valued at Rs. 490, the property of Mr. Nowrojee Jeewajee Watcha living at Churney Road. After hearing the evidence his worship convicted the accused of receiving and retaining the stolen property and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, remarking that there was not sufficient evidence to prove the charge of housebreaking and theft against the accused. The accused Abdool Masjeed, who was charged with aiding and abetting Maneckjee in disposing of the stolen property, was discharged in the absence of sufficent evidence against him.

SAD END OF AN UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the coroner, at Moogbhat, touching the death of Seeta, aged 22 years, wife of Dewjee Luxman, a mill labourer living at Kandawadi Lane. The deceased was married to Dewjee seven years ago, but the pair did not, it would appear, live happily together. Lately Dewjee kept company with another woman, which roused his wife's jealousy and frequent quarrels resulted. On Friday deceased told her husband she could not lead such an unhappy life, but her husband refused to give up keeping company with the other woman. On Friday night Dewjee did not return home, and on Saturday morning, as he was still absent, the unhappy wife threw herself into a well near her house. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

DARING LEAP TO ESCAPE ARREST.—Balloo Myaji was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on a charge of stealing an umbrella. Domingo Mariano Pimenta, shed-manager at No. 13, Victoria Dock, appeared as complainant and deposed to a case of umbrellas being broken open at the dock, from which the accused took an umbrella. The evidence of a sepoy on duty in the rear of the shed showed that when he challenged the prisoner on seeing him leaving the shed with a new umbrella, the latter immedia tely bolted towards the dock bridge over the entrance. Finding this drawn and his escape thus cut off, he deliberately plunged into the sea with the umbrella and struck out vigorously to elude arrest. The boat of the Water Police went in pursuit and arrested him, but the umbrella was lost. The cover of the stolen article was found near the box. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and there being a previous conviction against him, he was committed to jail to undergo hard labour for four months.

THEFT AT THE DOCK.—At the Esplanade Police Courts on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Fleming charged Mahomed Haji with the theft of a shirt, the property of John Roberts, a seaman on board the s. s. Albany, now in the Victoria Dock. The prisoner was employed to do some work on board the vessel with some stevedores' labourers and was noticed by another seaman in the forecastle of the ship moving about in a suspicious manner. He entered the complainant's berth in the forecastle, where another seaman was on watch, and was seen to take down a coat. That apparently did not suit him, and he then took a shirt off a line and hid it under his clothes. He was thereupon arrested and put in charge of the police. His defence was that some warm clothing had been missing from the ship, and the prosecution had availed themselves of this opportunity to bring that charge against him, as he was reported to be a "damaged character." A previous conviction was produced and admitted by the prisoner, who was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months.

## THE HYDERABAD JEWEL ROBBERY.

AT the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday afternoon the case in which Nawab Mahomed Askarikhan charged Azamjang Shere Afghanjang, Khalilullahkhan Azamjang, and Jalalikhan Itlizadjang with receiving and having in their possession stolen jewellery worth about seven and-a-half lakhs of rupees, the property of the complainant, came on for hearing before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Edgelow, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared on behalf of the complainant; Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee Chiohgar, of the firm of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the three accused Nawabs ; and Mr. Mir Sarfrarally, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of the family of the three accused.

Nawab Mahomed Askarikhan, further examined by Mr. Branson, said : Enayetoola, the magistrate's assistant,did not go into the *toshikhana*, where the jewellery was placed, when he came to make inquiries into the theft. He asked for my mother, who was then at Goolam Jalami's house. Enayetoola then went to Goolam Jalami's house, where he took the depositions of two males and six females. When their statements were taken Goolam Jalami, third accused, was not present, but Azamjang and the second accused were present. Several of the females were *purda* ladies. Jainulabdikhan, Kallioolakhan and I, identified the ladies. I asked the magistrate to search the house of Goolam Jalami. I believe that my grandfather also asked the magistrate to search the house.

Mr. Branson : Did he search the house ?—No ; he did not search the house nor did he ask anybody to do so, saying that the police would not obey his order. The magistrate asked the police to bring the accused Goolam Jalami before him, but the police did not bring the accused, and so he might have thought that the police would not obey him. We sent a petition to the judicial secretary to make inquiries about the robbery, as well as to the magistrate. The judicial secretary gave orders to the kotwal to search Jalami's house. Two days after the statements of the witnesses had been taken I went to Goolam Jalami's house with the magistrate, but several Arab servants of the accused prevented us from going into the house. The magistrate then called Hassan Mahomed, *amin* (inspector of police), and asked him if he had received strict orders not to let anybody go in or come out of the house. Hassan said that he knew nothing about such an order. Two or three days after his first visit Enayetoola, the magistrate, inspected the room in which the jewellery was kept.

Mr. Branson : Just tell us what happened on this occasion ? The magistrate first went inside the room where the jewellery was kept and then ordered a policeman to open the hole in the floor above the room. The hole had been opened before we got down. The inspector-general then came to make inquiries and he asked Kallioolakhan how the entrance was effected into the room. He replied that a rope-ladder was first fastened to the rafter and then passed into the room in which the jewellery was kept through a large hole in the floor. The whole was then filled up with mud. This was done with the assistance of a servant. One of the servants of Azamjang then went down into the room and brought out a wooden box, which was larger than a *pandan*. Kallioolakhan told all this in the presence of a *punch*. A *punchnama* was made, and I believe it must have been produced before the commission. It will now be on the record. Before the commission made their report a portion of the stolen property had been recovered at Secunderabad. A *chintar* (neck ornament) was seized at Secundrabad. I have not seen the ornament, so I do not know its value. On the 17th of April last Kassum Noor Mahomed and Monana brought a portion of the stolen property to my father-in-law's house at the Residency for sale. The property consisted of a *bagoobund* (armlet) and *theeva*. I at once recognised them as a portion of the stolen property. My father-in-law asked me to show the ornaments to my mother and I did so. My mother also identified the ornaments as a part of the missing property. The next day we gave the information to the police. After my mother had looked at the ornaments I returned them to Kassum. The police arrested Kassum and Monana after I gave the information to them. I recognise this box (now shown to me). This is my own box. It was identified before the magistrate, Mr. Pritchard. The box came from my mother. It contains property, which was also identified before Mr. Pritchard. I was not present when the box was produced at Hyderabad ; I was then in Bombay. I shall identify my property if now shown to me.

Mr. Branson here called Inspector Cobb, who identified the box as that which he had received with its contents from the kotwal of the Residency, Hyderabad. The property was identified by the complainant at his house at Hyerabad.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : What are these papers in your hand ?—These are the notes that I had made at the time I made inquiries to refresh my memory.

Mr. Inverarity : Will you show me your notes ? Mr. Cobb hesitated for a moment and replied that they were private.

Mr. Inverarity : Show us the paper. What objection have you to me looking at it ?

Mr. Cobb handed over the document to Mr. Inverarity, who put it in.

Mr. Inverarity : What are the other papers ?—This is my note in reference to what took place at the time the property was identified at the police station, and this refers to what took place at the complainant's house. These notes are quite correct.

Mr. Inverarity : How many more documents have you got relating to this case ?—These are my private notes. They occupy about 10 sheets.

Mr. Inverarity : Will you show me the notes ?

The magistrate : Do you think that you are entitled to look at the notes, Mr. Inverarity ?

Mr. Inverarity : These notes, as Mr. Cobb says, are in reference to this case. I am cross-examining the witness and I am entitled to see what information the witness has got. I must, however, at once admit that I am not entitled to look at the notes if Mr. Cobb objects to my seeing them.

Mr. Cobb : I do not see any objection to your seeing the notes, but they are rough notes. The box contains my seal and signature.

Mr. Cobb having opened the box, the complainant again stepped into the witness-box and identified certain ornaments as a portion of the stolen property. He pointed out several ornaments and said that he could not say whether they belonged to him.

Witness, continuing, said : Kassum gave certain information before Mr. Pritchard, and in consequence of the information I came to Bombay and gave information to the police. I had got a letter from Mr. Pritchard to the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Brewin, Mr. Butterfield, and I went to the *Pedhi* of Sadashiv Jankidass, but we could not succeed in finding any property at the shop at that time. A few days afterwards, when I went to Mr. Brewin's house, I saw him sealing a packet, and he said to me that the packet contained the jewellery which he had recovered from Sadashiv's firm. I have not seen the jewellery. (The packet being opened in the court, the complainant identified certain property, but he was not able to identify a *lachar*).

At this stage the case was adjourned until Saturday, the 1st proximo.

## BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st July 1891, as compared with the statement of the 14th July :—

| LIABILITIES. | July 14. Rs. A. P. | July 21. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up..... | 2,00,00,000 0 0 | 2,00,00,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 47,00,000 0 0 | 47,00,000 0 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c. ..... | 3,17,29,155 0 0 | 3,23,44,891 0 8 |
| Other Deposits, &c..... | 7,29,22,904 14 3 | 7,00,45,829 4 1 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c..... | 5,83,753 4 0 | 5,21,162 5 10 |
| Sundries ..... | 30,18,937 15 9 | 30,01,307 1 4 |
| Rs. | 13,29,39,651 2 0 | 13,11,12,899 11 11 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Government Securities .. | 1,00,13,035 4 0 | 9810,509 0 0 |
| Other authorized Invtmts. | 81,96,180 12 0 | 81,38,590 12 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities.... | 94,39,796 6 10 | 92,81,725 0 10 |
| Credits on do. | 36,30,842 8 9 | 57,70,659 5 8 |
| Bills Discounted, &c..... | 2,02,23,374 5 10 | 1,92,6[illegible],223 3 2 |
| Balances with other Banks | 8,70,611 3 2 | 9,34,996 12 5 |
| Bullion ..... | 10,39,462 11 11 | 10,39,156 8 11 |
| Dead Stock .. ..... | 12,13,752 15 3 | 12,13,473 14 10 |
| Stamps ..... | 10,643 1 3 | 10,489 15 3 |
| Sundries ..... | 18,33,355 15 7 | 17,72,927 12 3 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office.. | 4,06,48,029 1 8 | 4,06,61,312 1 3 |
| Do. at Branches .. | 3,41,30,367 11 9 | 3,32,16,835 5 4 |
| Rs. | 13,29,39,651 2 0 | 13,11,12,892 11 11 |

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 21st July, 1891 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Treasury Balance at Head Office..... | 20,23,751 Inc. |
| Do at Branches..... | 9,07,105 Dec. |
| Other Deposits ..... | 28,77,176 do. |
| Post Bills ..... | 47,591 do. |
| ASSETS. | |
| Bank's Investments ..... | 2,60,116 Dec. |
| Loans ..... | 1,58,071 do. |
| Accounts of Credit ..... | 4,49,317 Inc. |
| Mercantile Bills ..... | 9,61,161 Dec. |
| Cash at Head Office ..... | 13,383 Inc. |
| Do. at Branches ..... | 9,13,533 Dec. |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s. s. Kt Companion, 2,542 tons, Captain J R Durant, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s. s. Nizam 2,041 tons, Captain W Matheson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain J A Magenis, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE British s. s. Hindoo, 130 tons, Captain J. W. Atkinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Fromm, Captain Fisser, and 12 deck.

THE British s. s. Lady Gordon, 316 tons, Captain H. Whitley, sailed yesterday for Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Steward, Mr. Pope, Mr. Delafosse, and Mr. Hunter.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr M M Joseph, Lt E F Twigg, Mr Abdool Agig, Mr Ahmed, Mr Mahomedbhoy Jewanjee and five others, Mr Jewanjee Adumjee and 65 deck.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Asia, 2,322 tons, Captain James Laird, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev. H. H. Munroe, Miss Scott, Miss L. Scott, Mr. Shandass, and Mr. R Thompson. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

### EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s. s. Nizam, 1,615 tons, Captain G L Langbourne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Indramayo.. | .. | Leslie..... | A | K Nixon & Co |
| " Sculptor.... | 881 | McAdam.... | C | B & P S N Co |
| " King Arthur | 1047 | Fairweather.. | F | B & P S N Co |
| I G S Magdala .. | .. | ..... | G | Indian Marine |
| S.S. Chupra .... | 1432 | Brown ..... | H | B I S N Co |
| " Clan Forbes.. | 1590 | Roberts..... | N | Finlay Muir & Co. |

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | No. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Singapore .. | 2491 | Parodi ..... | 3 | F Bozzoni |
| " Thibet ..... | 1685 | Wilbourne.. | 5 | P & O S N Co |
| " Imperatrix .. | 2440 | Eggar..... | 7 | J Janni |
| " Etolia ..... | 2113 | Gil ..... | 8 | K Nixon & Co. |
| " Albany ..... | 1601 | Gough ..... | 10 | Killick Nixon & Co. |
| " Vulcan ..... | 1441 | Sthanack .... | 16 | J Mackintosh & Co |

ARRIVALS.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Asia (s)..... | Laird ..... | Liverpool, June 28. |
| | Hindoo (s) ..... | Atkinson .... | Zanzibar, July 14. |
| 26 | Nizam (s)..... | Langbourne . | Hongkong, July 4. |
| | Mirzapore (s)..... | Harvey ..... | Aden, July 21.. |

DEPARTURES.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Locksley Hall (s) .. | Collin ..... | Karachi. |
| | Latona (s)..... | Houchette .. | Colombo. |
| 26 | Kt. Companion (s).. | Durant ..... | Antwerp. |
| | Landaura (s) ..... | Magenis .... | Rangoon, &c. |
| | Karagola (s) ..... | Tice..... | Karachi. |
| | Lady Gordon (s) .. | Whitley ..... | Colombo. |
| | Nizam (s)..... | Mathewson.. | Calcutta, &c. |

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—Steamer Asia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Huzara, for Coast and Calcutta.

### CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | Bannockburn ship.. | Teviotdale .. Barrow, Feb 23. |
| | Kola s ..... | Fausset..... Rangoon, July 18. |
| | Plassey s ..... | Bannatyne .. Liverpool, June 18. |
| | Mira s ..... | Chandler .... Liverpool, June 10. |
| 22 | Khandalla s ..... | Phillips..... Bombay, June 25. |
| | Golconda s ..... | Henderson .. London, June 19. |
| | Rothergien s ..... | Dunlop ..... Barry Dock, Cardiff, June 6. |

DEPARTURES.

July 21.—Steamers Scharlachberger and Hawkhurst and ship Walter H. Wilson.
July 22.—Steamers Capella and Badsworth, a ship (numbers undistinguisable), and a Schooner (showed R G N D.)

### MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Clan Matheson s .. | ..... | Calcutta. |
| | Kerbela s..... | ..... | Rangoon. |

July. DEPARTURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Nadir s ..... | ..... | Calcutta. |
| | Himalaya s..... | ..... | Bombay. |
| 23 | Clan Matheson s .. | ..... | London. |
| | Lochiel s ..... | ..... | Diamond Island. |

### DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Agra s—125 hogsheads ale, Fischer and Co ; 20 hogsheads ale, L. Abercrombie and Co.
Albany s—3 barrels varnish, M Heerulull and Co ; 26 casks flooring tiles, Warden and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Forbes s—16 cases oil menstores, Essoofally Russooljee 23 crates earthenware, Cassum Nanjee ; 47 packages printing papers, S A S Dawood ; 48 cases chemicals, Bombay Dyeing M Co ; 500 boxes bar soap, Lyon and Co ; 3 cases confectionery, A H Hyderali.
Locksley Hall s— 1,000 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaikadum ; 4 cases provisions, A N and C S Co-operative Society.

FROM LONDON.

Astraea s—60 casks beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ;

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES !!!—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face Keyless from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50 respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed Agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmeyer Pianoforte, Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and Detailed Lists on Application.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED a Parsee or a Hindu as MANAGER for a Mofussil Bank One who has large English Banking Experience will be preferred. Free quarters. Security required. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Mr. COWASJEE D. RUSTOMJEE, near Nawab's Tank, Mazagon.

WANTED a small but nice BUNGALOW, with small compound garden in Byculla, Mazagon, or Malabar Hill ; offers stating rent to be sent to "M.N.," care of this Paper.

BAY WALER FOR SALE. Goes in Saddle or Harness, Rs. 350. "G. H.," care of this Office.

HAM, Annas 13 per lb ; COOKED HAM, Rs. 2 per lb ; Gruyer Cheese, Annas 14 per lb. on cut ; OILMANSTORES.—MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An elegant Remedy for Bowel Complaints. Prepared by an entirely new process from selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince eagle marmelas ; natural order Aurantiaceæ prepared by FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, 25 years' established, 30 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —An ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m.

POONA SEASON.—TO LET, a comfortable and UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 1, Alexandra Road. It contains ten stables, two coach-houses, and a large number of out-houses. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Deccan Herald," Poona.

TO BE LET.—With immediate possession the BUNGALOW, known as "The Cairn," Cumballa Hill, containing five bedrooms, two handsome reception rooms, stabling for four horses, coach house, servants' quarters, &c., &c. Rent moderate. Apply to E. W. FLOWER.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Meadows Street.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

MRS. M. CREAGH, Diplomaed Mid-wife and Ladies' Monthly Nurse, having returned from England, is OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS.—No. 1, Foras Road, near Grant Road Station.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S immensely Popular Song, entitled "MY BEARER GUNGADEEN" a lay of INDIA.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18 ; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

LADIES are especially requested to inspect our new Stock of Toilet Requisites, indefrizzable Fringes, Wigs and high Class Perfumery. Moderate prices.—V. FUCILE & Co., below Bombay Club.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.—Send your orders to S. L. NORMAN & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay. Lists on application.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 8 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

NEW STOCK OF GUITARS.—Fine tone, Rs. 25, with wooden case. Ocarinas, best American Banjos, Strings, Fittings, and Music at London Prices—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

I HAVE always in hand a large Stock of mixed COLOURED FIRS for uses of Mills. Prices low. Samples sent free on application. Up-Country orders promptly executed. ABDUL HUSSEIN MOOLLA KADERBHOY, No. 1, Lane, Kamatipoora.

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER COB ; 6 years ; up to any weight ; and quiet.—Apply R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

1,200 EMPTY BEER HOGSHEADS are FOR SALE in course of 12 months. One hundred every month deliverable at Wari Bunder Railway Station. Apply "CANTEEN," care of this Paper.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,243, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Golikera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore : —All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

JAMES PEARSE AND CO.'S NEW PRICE LIST of Confectionery, Biscuits, Oilman Stores, Wines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Rubber Stamp Requisites, can now be had on application.—SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo Street, Bombay.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4 ; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8 ; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891. —Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

MANDOLINS.—A large Assortment of this now popular Stringed Instrument to select from; also Books of Instructions, with songs and accompaniments for same.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY MANGALORE, S. C.
GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA
For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.
GLOBULES 70 as 6 ; 180 as. 12 ; 360 No. 1-8-0 ; 700, Rs. 2-8-0.
ELECTRIC FLUIDS.—2 drams, as. 8 ; 4 drams, Re. 1 ; 1 oz. Rs. 1-12-0.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.
FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS :—
AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY,
London, August 10 to 17, 1891.
PATRON—H. M. THE QUEEN.
President—H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE CONGRESS will be organised in Two Divisions and Ten Sections, viz. :—Division I. Hygiene in nine sections (1. Preventive Medicine; 2. Bacteriology ; 3. Relation of the Diseases of Animals to those of Man ; 4. Hygiene of Infancy and Childhood ; 5. Chemistry and Physics in Relation to Hygiene ; 6. Architecture in Relation to Hygiene ; 7. Engineering in Relation to Hygiene ; 8 Naval and Military Hygiene ; 9. State Hygiene). Division II.—Demography—(Demography, Health Statistics, and Industrial Hygiene).
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MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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I DO hereby give Notice that from the 25th Instant till the 1st September next, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the STREETS, or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 23rd July, 1891.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL, PYRAMID AND BAGATELLE BALLS.

THE RAINS having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned BALLS now on hand.

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18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
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"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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Hungarian Aperient Water.
"DIAMOND MARK."
*THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.*
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.
1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
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4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
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7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

*Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.*

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DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

NOW READY—6th EDITION.
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E. NORTON,
295, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 25.

A DECLINE of ¼ per cent. in Consols in London at 95⅝ is reported by Reuter's financial telegram of yesterday's date, which also advises a drop of ¼ per cent. in Indian Sterling loan, at 106 ; but the market rates of discount were unchanged at Thursday's level. Bar Silver was ¼d. per oz. lower, at 45⅞ ; and Rupee Securities receded ¼ per cent. in Fours, at £77⅜, but were ¼ higher in 4½ per cents., at £77⅜ ; and in New York the metal was down ¼ cent., at 100¼, with demand Exchange on London half a cent. lower, at 86¾ dollars. The weekly Specie Shipments from London to India consisted of £40,000 in Silver and £60,000 in Gold to this port. The Exchange Bank's buying rate remained at 1s. 5 3-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 95f ; Paris Exchange in London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·24½.

Braziers' Copper was again 10s. per ton lower in in London at £61 per ton.

To-day's telegrams advise a recovery of ⅛ per cent. in Consols, at 95⅞ ; and a further decline of 1-16d. in Bar Silver, at 45 13-16d. per oz., other financial quotations from London being unaltered. Silver in New York is ¼ cent. lower, at 100¼ cents., Exchange in London not being quoted.

In the General Produce Markets Wheat was quiet, but we note an advance of 1d. per cental in the quotation for No. 1 Soft White, and of ½d. in White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 7½d. and 7s. 4½d per cental, Ex-Quay, respectively, Soft Red being quoted at 7s. 6d. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,060,000 quarters, or 20,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago. There was no change in Linseed, the market for Bombay Seed having been steady at the previous quotation of 42s. per quarter, Ex-Quay, both on the spot and to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening on the spot, but dull for Arrivals. The total Sales aggregated 7,000 bales, including 600 Surats. All ready stuff was unchanged in value ; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. per lb. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations standing at 4 17-64d. for July deliveries, and 4½d. for November-December, against a ready rate of 4 7-16d. per lb. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was quiet.

This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed dull, both generally and for Surats, and Arrivals quiet, but without any further change in spot or arrival prices. The Sales to-day have been 5,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian. The Imports are 11,030 bales. The Manchester Market has remained quiet.

The usual weekly statistics make the total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool 10,000 bales less than in the previous week, at 36,000 bales (of which only 2,000 were East Indian), the amount forwarded to consumers having been less to the same extent, at 44,000 bales. The Imports had been 1,000 bales more than last week's, at 24,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 26,000 bales, but as it stood yesterday, it was 276,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, and 382,000 bales more than in 1889. In the total Visible Supply there had been a falling off of 70,000 bales, and of 19,000 bales in Surats ; the figures which we give below for comparison continuing to show a large increase in the total Supply as against both the preceding years, while in the case of East Indian Cotton, a large falling off is shown compared with last year's supply, but some increase as against the figures for 1889. Yesterday's Liverpool quotations, compared with those of a week ago, show a decline of 1-8d. in ready American Cotton and in Arrivals of 7-64d. in the nearest positions to 1-32d. in the most distant, the spot price yesterday having been 2 3-16d. higher than at the same time last year, and 1 11-16d. above that quoted in 1889.

The price of ready Mid-Uplands in New York remained at 8 cents. yesterday ; but Futures for September were 7 points lower, at 7·77 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 2,000 bales, and, as will be seen below, the total Arrivals this season now show an increase of 1,131,000 bales compared with last season's, and of 1,378,000 bales as against those of the previous one. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 8,530,000 bales, against 8,520,000 bales visible a week ago. The only further change in New York to-day is an advance of two points in September Futures, at 9·79 cents.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1891. | 1890. | 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 9,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 |
| " exports to U. Kingdom | 9,000 | 10,000 | 9,000 |
| " " Continent | 5,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90 | 6,880,000 | 5,749,000 | 5,502,000 |
| " exports to U. K. do. | 3,376,000 | 2,775,000 | 2,747,000 |
| " " to Continent do. | 2,434,000 | 2,023,000 | 1,901,000 |
| " stock in the Ports | 245,000 | 87,000 | 134,000 |

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

| | 1891. | 1890. | 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 2,000,000 | 1,876,820 | 1,184,450 |
| " Surats | 361,000 | 330,100 | 335,980 |
| For the United Kingdom only the figures are :— | | | |
| Stock in Liverpool | 1,045,000 | 768,710 | 662,700 |
| " London | 18,000 | 15,000 | 21,000 |
| American afloat | 20,000 | 15,000 | 13,000 |
| East Indian " | 15,000 | 45,000 | 41,000 |
| Total | 1,098,000 | 843,710 | 737,700 |
| Price of Mid-Americans | 4 7-16d. | 6¼d. | 6¼d. |
| " Good Dhollera | 3¾d. | 4¾d. | 4 11-16d. |
| Difference | 13-16d. | 2d. | 1 7-16 |

Our local Cotton Market has been steady in tone to-day at previous rates, but only a small business has been done. The Mills have taken 1,150 bales, consisting of 300 Dharwar, at Rs. 158 : 200 Ujein, at Rs. 151 ; 150 Naggur, at 156 ; and 500 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 156 ; while for export the only purchase reported is 400 Dharwar, at Rs. 159 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Only a small business has been passing in these markets to-day, demand from shippers having been very slack ; and the tone of both has been quiet, prices showing no alteration in any item.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterda y were as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 4,119 bales. |
| Wheat | 13,070 cwts. |
| Linseed | 5,898 " |
| Rapeseed | 1,162 " |
| Poppyseed | 708 " |
| Castorseed | 2,649 " |

FREIGHTS are steady, but with nothing doing, and quotations, taking the test of actual business, must be taken as nominal to some extent.

EXCHANGE opened at a decline of 1-32d., and rates were quoted at 1s. 5 5-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits ; but the selling rate became firmer, as there were no buyers, and the market closed firm at our quotations for ready transactions, and with Telegraphic, for December transfer, quoted at 1s. 5½ to 17-32d. Business, however, may fitly be described as stagnant. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 5 11-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 5 5-16d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 5 7-16d. | " |
| Credits do. | 1s. 5 9-16d. | " |
| Francs do. | 1'85 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet as to the amount of business passing, but the feeling has been steady. Fours for Money may be called 1-16 per cent. lower than yesterday's closing price, at 107 13-16 ; but for Account we still quote 107 13-16 for the coming settlement, and 107⅜ for the end of August, with buyers at the rates on both lines ; 107¼ is the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been more enquiry for Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, leading to enhanced quotations in several instances. Bombay and Burma Trading are Rs. 15 higher for the first issue, at Rs. 3,650 ; Port Cannings have advanced Rs. 2½, and are now quoted at Rs. 435 ; Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 930.

### I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(11 days ending 18th July 1891.)

| DESCRIPTION | 1891. | 1890. | Inc. for the week. | Dec. for the week. | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open | 752 | 752 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers | 30,302 | 24,311 | 6,491 | .. | 10,325 | .. |
| Parcels, &c. | 30,566 | 21,567 | 8,999 | .. | 22,405 | .. |
| Goods | 2,713 | 1,264 | 1,448 | .. | 5,425 | .. |
| Other earnings | 64,080 | 47,142 | 16,938 | .. | .. | .. |
| Weekly total | 1,73,287 | 1,34,132 | .. | .. | 38,155 | .. |
| Aggregate | | | | | | |

## The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1891.

IT is to be regretted that the publication of the minute on the food production of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which has been prepared by Mr. Holderness, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture for those provinces, did not precede, instead of follow, Mr. O'Conor's recent paper on the export of wheat. They are both papers of the highest importance, but we think Mr. O'Conor's paper would have been more valuable if it had been written in the light of the facts specially relating to the North-Western Provinces contained in Mr. Holderness's minute. The Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India contend that the production of food grains in the last five years, independently of wheat grown for export, has exceeded the requirements of the increment of population during that period. Sir Edward Buck affirms that a million tons of wheat are grown primarily for export, and in excess of the normal food requirements of India. Now, it would be well if this question were dealt with by the inductive process, leaving final conclusions to be drawn after the facts relating to each province have been presented. The North-Western Provinces are not all India, but they have a population of forty-six millions, and they include some of the richest agricultural districts in the Empire. The facts in regard to these provinces give no support to the belief that they, at all events, are producing food grains sufficiently in excess of their requirements to support a large export trade. The facts in regard to the North-Western Provinces, as they are set forth in Mr. Holderness's minute, may be summarised as follows :—The Famine Commission came to the conclusion twelve years ago that in fairly good years the North-Western Provinces could spare for export about 600,000 tons—six per cent. of their annual food production. But in the interval the population has grown by five millions, whereas the increase in the food crop area cannot be estimated at more than enough to provide food for an additional three and a quarter million of the population, so that the surplus calculated for a good year is brought down to 300,000 tons. Evidently, then, the North-Western Provinces cannot have made any large contribution to the increased product of food grains in recent years. But the assumption is that the years in which this surplus is shown are good years. In a short year it might be greatly reduced ; in a bad year it might disappear altogether. What, then, has been the economic history of the past few years in the North-Western Provinces ? For five years past it has been anything but satisfactory. An era of high prices for all food grains set in in 1887, and it has continued until to-day. There has been no exceptional calamity, but Mr. Holderness attributes it to indifferent though not strikingly bad harvests, and to the population having increased more rapidly than the food supply of the country. Besides this, the area under wheat is half-a-million acres less than it was in 1876, when the export of wheat from India to Europe began on any considerable scale. At that time 5,900,000 acres were under wheat ; the trade has grown enormously in the interval, yet the area now is little over five million and a quarter acres. Where do we find here the contribution of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the million tons in excess of the food reqirements of the Indian people ?

The salient features in the situation have been an unbroken succession of high prices for five years, unaccompanied by any rise in wages, and an almost continuous reduction in the quantity of wheat exported from the provinces. In 1885-86 the exports reached 298,000 tons ; in 1889-90 they had fallen to 93,000 tons ; in the last year of the series they fell to 14,000 tons. The export is small enough. But the argument is that with stocks as low as they were and prices as high as they were, there should have been no export at all. The North-Western Provinces could not spare 93,000 tons of wheat in 1889-90 ; still less could they spare even 14,000 tons in the succeeding year. We can find no ground in these facts for the argument that an export duty should be put on wheat when the "economic surplus" available for export has been exhausted, or has ceased to exist. Neither does Mr. Holderness. From such a set of facts, however, an important inference must be drawn. Serious pressure must have been felt by the consuming class long before local prices reached the figure at which exports could be brought as low as 14,000 tons in the year 1890-91. In high prices Mr. O'Conor and Sir Edward Buck see the ark of safety for the consumer. So they are in their ultimate action, but like other economic forces—such, for example, as "positive" restraints on population—a hard experience has to be gone through before they become operative. Sir Edward Buck, whom Mr. O'Conor quotes with approval upon the point, assures us that everything must go right, if we will only trust to the action of high prices. "As soon as any serious diminution occurs in the food-stocks, prices go up above the limits at which it is profitable to export wheat, and keep in the country a large supply of food over and above the outturn of the area originally intended for home consumption." This is true enough ; but what is happening while prices are rising to the point at which depletion is prevented ? A portion of the tenth of the population who eat wheat, when they can afford it, begin to feel the pinch, and they betake themselves to coarser food grains, the prices of which rise accordingly, and the poorer class of wheat-consumers and the consumers of the cheaper grains have to suffer—for real suffering is involved in even a small addition to the cost of the necessaries of life in India—while the remedy that economic laws supply is gradually becoming effective. It is here that Mr. O'Conor and Sir Edward Buck seem to have incompletely grasped the realities of the case. We need not banish the laws of political economy to Saturn, and argue as though a rise in prices were not a sufficiently effective check upon the depletion of the national granary. We want a fuller rather than a more restricted application of economic laws to this and similar problems. But the newer economy takes account of time in the operations of supply and demand—takes account, too, of the human equation in the problem—and remembers that the economic mill grinds slowly. The laws to which these able publicists trust are unimpeachable enough ; the mistake is when it is assumed that they work so completely beyond the consciousness of men that no one can suffer during the process.

Mr. Holderness's minute is eminently useful, so far as it shows how far one of the most populous of the provinces in India is able to contribute to an export trade in wheat. It must be taken, of course, subject to local limitations, for the North-Western Provinces represent little more than a sixth of the wheat-growing area of India, and both the Punjab and the Central Provinces stand far ahead of them as wheat-producing provinces. From both these regions, no doubt, a very different account could be given. But while we are about it, it would be well if a survey similar to that which Mr. Holderness has made were carried out in every one of the Indian provinces, so that the question whether the true economic surplus available for export is as large as that estimated by Sir Edward Buck may be discussed in the light of facts. In the North-Western Provinces the question of pressing moment is not whether or not there is a surplus proportionate to that which the whole country is estimated to have available for export, but what must be the condition of the people after that prolonged experience of high prices which has so seriously checked the exports of the provinces. Where the margin of subsistence is as narrow as it is in even the most prosperous parts of India, five years of high prices are a serious matter. Only last week the Government of the Central Provinces issued an administration report on sanitation, in which, district by district, the connection between prices and the health of the people was traced out. Dear food and fever came in as regular a succession in the sanitary history of the year as day and night, and it is impossible to contemplate Mr. Holderness's account of the pressure of the agricultural population of the North-West upon its culturable soil without feeling that there is much behind the record that is disquieting. Sir Edward Buck's theory that the existence of a large wheat export "provides a safety valve against famine" is sound enough as a theory, but some regard must be had to the conditions to which it is to be applied. An impoverished peasantry, who live from hand to mouth, and under pressure of hunger and the bunya, sell the whole of their rabi crop long before it can be foreseen whether or not the kharif will meet the wants of the population, certainly do not create a reserve. Whether the export is to count as the creation or the dissipation of a reserve depends entirely upon the condition and resources of the people themselves. In the North-Western Provinces no such reserve can be said to exist, for there can be but a bare surplus of wheat in the provinces when the area devoted to it is four hundred thousand acres less than it was when the wheat export trade began. But that Mr. O'Conor's contention against an export duty on wheat is shaken by this important memorandum is not pretended. The real value of Mr. Holderness's paper consists in the light that it throws upon the economic condition of the provinces. From that point of view it claims not only to be carefully studied, but to be imitated by the other local Administrations.

THE apparent collapse of Dr. Koch's consumption cure will create widespread disappointment wherever the dread scourge consumption is felt. The learned Professor's resignation of all his public offices shows how keenly the humiliation of failure has affected even his scientific mind. He has every claim to sympathy, for undoubtedly the premature announcement of his process was resisted by him. He desired time to test his method before making it public, but his hand was forced by the characteristic impatience of the Emperor William, whose maxim in all things is "Full steam ahead." In the beginning of the present year, much against his will, Dr. Koch published his thesis, in which he made known the nature of the remedy which he was labouring to perfect. The endeavour to provide a cure for tubercular consumption occupied nearly ten years, devoted to careful and laborious experiment. The first thing to be done was to find out how the tubercular bacillus acted. When living tubercle bacilli were injected into healthy guinea-pigs, they caused death ; but when injected into tuberculous guinea-pigs, they did not cause death, but set up local ulcers. The next step was to ascertain whether the live bacillus was the active agent in producing consumption. It was found that injections of dead bacilli produced death in healthy guinea-pigs, but only ulceration in tuberculous guinea-pigs. Thus it was established that it was not the activity of the bacillus itself, but the action of some chemical product of it which was the cause of mischief. When bacilli broth, diluted with water, was injected into healthy guinea-pigs, it no longer produced death, but local suppuration, while in tuberculous guinea-pigs it produced death. When considerably weakened and given in smaller doses, the broth effected a beneficial change, curing the tuberculous rabbits, except in so far as the dead bacilli in the system caused trouble. These facts established, the Professor set himself to isolate the chemical product of the bacillus, which was then dissolved in glycerine and water, and formed the famous lymph used when experimenting upon consumptive patients. In making public this statement, Dr. Koch advised the utmost caution in the use of the lymph, and stated that he never claimed that it would effect cure in advanced cases of consumption. In early stages of the disease the lymph appeared to have a salutary influence. It did not kill the bacilli, but it killed the tissue they had attacked. In cases of lupus it had an apparently decisive influence, which was manifested in twenty-four hours after its application, but in some instances at least the symptoms re-appeared later on in other parts of the body. Many cases of death occurred after the treatment of consumption with the fluid. Professor Virchow examined twenty-one of these cases after death, and he found that the Koch fluid was effectual in breaking down tuberculous tissue, but without killing the bacilli. The fluid failed to act in certain tuberculous nodules, and in cases where the patient was weak or badly nourished, the tuberculous tissue destroyed by the fluid, was transferred to other parts of the lungs, where the bacilli set up the disease anew. Thus it would seem that while Dr. Koch was on the traces of the enemy and had found a means of dislodging, he had not succeeded in effectually disposing of him. His long course of scientific inquiry has, in the opinion of medical men, who take note of what has been achieved in similar directions by Pasteur, accomplished enough to make it certain that consumption will be ultimately controlled by science. The desideratum seems to be something that will kill the bacillus without destroying the affected tissues. In France, the infusion of goat's blood into the veins of consumptive patients has been found efficacious, and at the present moment a doctor in Belgium is pursuing experiments which appear to have satisfactory results, with a preparation of which the principal ingredient is creosote, the agent resorted to by engineers to make railway sleepers impervious to white ants and other insects. No doubt Dr. Koch will devote the leisure which he secures by resigning his official appointments to following up the experiments which after ten years' labour carried him so near the goal so many are now emulous to reach.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LYNCH—July 14, at Saharanpur, the wife of Christopher Lynch, Travelling Inspector of Accounts, North-Western Railway, of a son.
MASTERS—July 18, at Bankipore, the wife of C C Masters, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

DEATHS.

LEWIS—July 10, at Aska, Ganjam, Edgar Owen, son of William and Kate Lewis, aged 22 months.
LIST—July 20, at Boas Bungalow, North-Western Railway, of severe remittent fever, Caroline Margaret ("Daisy"), the dearly loved daughter and eldest child of Mr and Mrs G H List, Lahore, aged 18 years and 10 months.
LYNCH—July 15, at Saharanpur, after a brief illness, Christopher, the very dearly loved eldest son of Christopher and Sarah Lynch, aged 5 years 9 months and 1 day.

SOME time since the Municipal Hospital for infectious diseases in the Grant Road was closed by the Corporation on the ground that there was no epidemic disease in Bombay, and that consequently, under the provisions of the Municipal Act, it was not obligatory to keep open an hospital for diseases of that class. Some time before that step was taken the Government, acting on the representation of the Medical Department, had closed the general hospitals against cases of infectious disease, small-pox and the like—a measure of precaution which is now regarded as essential in all well-regulated European hospitals. The Corporation contended that the "arbitrary" act of the Government in closing the wards of the general hospitals to cases of infectious disease was calculated to impose a new burden on the rate-payers, and they declined to take any responsibility in regard to the treatment of such cases—when they were not epidemic. The Municipal Hospital for infectious diseases was closed accordingly, and cases of great hardship, and even apparent inhumanity, occurred from time to time. Persons suffering from small-pox and cholera were refused admission to the general hospitals, and on being taken to the municipal hospital, the doors were found to be closed. In some cases death supervened in the street. The Surgeon-General, Dr. Pinkerton, brought this state of things to the notice of Government, and a Resolution has just been issued, authorizing the Surgeon-General to make temporary provision for opening a ward for the reception of infectious cases. The Resolution sets forth that this step is taken in consequence of the refusal of the Corporation to keep the municipal hospital for such cases open, as, in the opinion of Government, the Municipality ought to have done. The temporary arrangements now to be made are not to be taken to bind the Government, or to prejudice the future decision whether the obligation rests on the Government or on the Municipality. Enquiries having been made, it was found difficult to rent a building suitable for a temporary hospital ; the Surgeon-General communicated with Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, as to whether the building in Grant Road might not be utilized at the expense of Government. To this course the Commissioner at once assented. The hospital is now re-opened, under the care of a Hospital Assistant, for the reception of patients ; the organization being that of a detached ward of the Jamsetjee Hospital, from which medicine and food will be supplied.

MR. VANDERSTRAATEN, Registrar of the Small Causes Court, has been appointed Fifth Judge. The extra expenditure that would otherwise have been incurred by the

# TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

### MISHAP TO THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

BERLIN, JULY 25.

A telegram was received to-day, stating that the Emperor William, who is touring in Norway, has injured his knee through having slipped on the deck of his yacht, the Hohenzollern. His Majesty will require to rest for some time.

### THE CASE OF COLONEL JACKSON.

LONDON, JULY 25.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, Lord Northbrook complained that the compulsory retirement of Colonel Jackson, of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, was due to personal spite. The Secretary of State, in replying to his Lordship, said that three British officers of the highest capacity had carefully considered the case in question and had found that the action taken was justified.

### ILLNESS OF MR. W. H. SMITH.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, has been in ill-health for some time past, so much so that he has been unable to attend to his Parliamentary duties. Although Mr. Smith's illness is not serious, there is a growing belief amongst the members of the House of Commons that he will never return to the leadership of the House.

### THE REVOLT IN YEMEN.

The revolt of Assyrs in Yemen has assumed a most serious aspect and the Turkish troops are powerless to quell the insurrection.

### COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The match between Yorkshire and Somerset was brought to a conclusion yesterday, Yorkshire scoring a victory by 260 runs.

Lancashire defeated Gloucester by 4 wickets.

### ACCIDENT TO MR. STANLEY.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, the African explorer, has met with a serious accident in Switzerland. Whilst walking on the Muerren he stumbled and fell some distance, breaking his thigh-bone.

### THE CHOLERA.

Telegrams received here state that the cholera is raging at Jeddah and Aleppo.

CAIRO, JULY 25.

The number of deaths at Mecca from cholera has reached 400 (daily.)

### THE FRENCH SQUADRON AT CRONSTADT.

ST. PETERSBURGH, JULY 26.

The Czar, accompanied by his family, paid a visit to the French squadron at Cronstadt yesterday and met with a grand reception. After inspecting some of the vessels, His Majesty entertained the officers at luncheon on board his yacht and toasted the health of President Carnot.

It is stated that the squadron will later on proceed on a visit to England.

### DANCE AT THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 25.

Close upon one hundred and forty ladies and gentlemen responded to the invitation of the Commander-in-Chief to a dance at his residence, Magdala House, yesterday (Friday) evening. Among the guests were Lord and Lady Harris and the Government House party, Sir Raymond and Miss West, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Moore, General Blundell, General, Mrs., and Misses Pottinger, Generals Gatacre and Hogg, Colonel Merriman, C.I.E., Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Cuningham, &c. The guests were received by Major Blomfield and Captain Peyton, who carried out the whole of the arrangements in a highly satisfactory manner. Dancing commenced at 9-30 and was kept up till past midnight, a programme of twelve dances being gone through to the strains of the Worcester band.

### POONA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The local Volunteer Rifle Corps, at their parade to-day (Saturday), were visited by Major-General Bundall and Captain Upperton, A.-D.-C. Owing to the inclement weather, however, and the fact that the General's visit was unexpected, only twenty-six files turned out under the command of the Adjutant, Captain Horrocks. They executed the march-past, bayonet exercise, and other movements, but were driven off the parade-ground, before they had concluded their drill, by a heavy downpour.

### THE HUNZA NAGAR VALLEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 25.

Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, British Agent at Gilgit, will visit Simla shortly in connection with the recent events in the Hunza Nagar Valley.

### COMING VACANCIES.

Mr. R. D. Spedding, Commissioner of Agra, resigns the Civil Service from the 17th instant. Sir James Lyall's term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will expire on the 3rd of April next, but it is believed that he will vacate on the 1st of March, intending to utilize the best season for the journey home *via* Japan and America.

### THE SCARCITY IN THE PUNJAB.

The relief works to be started in the north-western part of the Punjab will not merely include the extension of the Sind-Sagar Railway northward, but the making of a branch from Attock southwards to the Kushalgarh-Pindi line.

### THE MAINPUR FORCE.

The Government of India have decided that the troops at Manipur are to be considered as on field service till 30th September. The leave of all Gurkha soldiers whose furlough has been delayed or rescended is to be extended to the 15th December.

### A GOVERNMENT MEMORIAL.

A field force order has been published, stating that Government have signified their intention of erecting a memorial at Manipur, at the public expense, to mark the spot where the remains of the officers who lost their lives during the revolt now rest. In the Cathedral at Calcutta a brass tablet will be put up to their memory.

### THE MONSOON.

Steady rain fell here for some hours last night.

### THE MAINPURI CAMP OF EXERCISE.

Sanction is accorded for the following regiments to be concentrated at Mainpuri for cavalry manœuvres next winter:—The 5th Lancers from Meerut, 16th Lancers from Lucknow, 7th Dragoon Guards from Umballa, 18th Hussars from Mhow, 2nd Bengal Lancers from Allahabad, 3rd Bengal Cavalry from Cawnpore, 4th Bengal Cavalry from Fyzabad, 6th Bengal Cavalry from Meerut, 7th Bengal Cavalry from Bareilly, 8th Bengal Cavalry from Nowgong, 10th Bengal Lancers from Umballa, and 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, from Poona. A battery of Royal Horse Artillery from Meerut, E. Battery from Umballa, and C. or K. Battery will join the camp. Some changes may possibly be made hereafter. Lest it be found impossible, on the score of expense, to concentrate twelve cavalry regiments, the 18th Hussars at Mhow now relieve the King's Dragoon Guards at Muttra and will take over their horses before proceeding to Mainpuri. K. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is only to be employed if arriving from England in time. No date has yet been settled for the opening of the camp, which will be either December or January.

### THE LATE MAHARAJA NEEL KRISHNA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

A well-attended representative meeting was held this evening at Shovobazar, Rajboti, under the presidency of Mr. A. Smith, Officiating Member of the Board of Revenue, to record the sense of the community's loss in the death of Maharaj Kumar Neel Krishna Bahadoor. Telegrams and letters sympathizing with the meeting's object were received from Maharanee Surnomoyee, Rani Arnahali Dabi, Rajas Hurrinath Roy, Surjakant Acharjee and Rana Dit Sing, Nawab Abdul Luteef, Mr. Monmohan Ghose and others. Among others the speakers were Justice Gurudass Banerjia, Babus Surendranath Banerjia, Kali Charan Banerjia, Pratap Chunder Mozoomdar and Kalinath Mitter, and an influential committee was appointed to take steps towards perpetuating the deceased's memory.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 24.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 26.

The New Line mail steamer Preussen, from Bremen, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Ia Seyne left Aden for Bombay (via Kurrachee) on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 7 p.m.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Rio Grande left Aden for Zanzibar on Friday, the 24th instant, at 9 a. m.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawar, with the mails from China, left Colombo for Bombay at 7 a.m. on Saturday, the 25th.

*Erratum.*

Through a clerical error the s. s. Peninsular was stated in our notice of yesterday to have arrived at Aden: it should have been the Oriental.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3⅜ |
| The Manchester Market has been quiet. | |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 5 3-16d. | |
| 2½ per cent. Consols for account | 95⅝ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes | 95½ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 77⅜ |
| 4½ per cent. „ | 77⅜ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 106 |
| Bar Silver | 45½ |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total week's sales of Cotton | 36,000 | bales. |
| „ „ Surats | 2,000 | „ |
| „ Imports of Cotton | 240,000 | „ |
| „ „ Surats | 3,000 | „ |
| „ Stock of Cotton | 1,045,000 | „ |
| „ „ Surats | 113,000 | „ |
| „ Stock in London | 18,000 | „ |

### RUGBY FOOTBALL.

TO-DAY AT 5-20 P.M.

| COLORS Lidbetter | Back | WHITE McCausland |
|---|---|---|
| St Paul, Gunner Smith, Fischer | ¾ backs | Reid, Walpole, H St Tudor |
| Merryweather, Joyce | ½ backs | Hervitt, E T Tudor |
| Ross, Truefitt, Anderson, Owen, Fairless, Watling, Waters, Clark, Bell | Forwards | Vines, Schofield, Balfour, Brierley, H J Clark, Gunner Langton, Gunner Walker, Capt Francis, Macmillan |

### THE WEATHER IN BOMBAY.

THE heavy rain which has fallen during the past week culminated in a gale, accompanied by heavy rain which lasted all Saturday night and throughout yesterday. On Saturday the roof of a portion of the Peroo Mahomed Spinning Mill, situated at Parel, was carried off, injuring one of the mill hands. The same day a large tree opposite the Esplanade Police Court and three other trees on the Maidan were uprooted by the force of the gale. Many streets in the native town were flooded yesterday with water. Last night a large tree on the Esplanade opposite to the Albert building and several Ismail trees on other roads were blown down by the wind. No other damage from the effects of the storm is reported.

### ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret that, although I know the Bishop of Bombay has been written to on the matter, the clergy still persist in publishing on the Cathedral doors as well as in the daily papers what is in reality a very misleading announcement, namely, that a sermon will be preached on the eve of any holy day. On St. Peter's eve there was no sermon, neither was there one delivered on Friday evening, the 24th inst. Now I, as one of the congregation, come, like many more, to hear the sermon, because, especially in this wet weather, those who wish to say the prayers can do so in their own houses. Surely the clergy are responsible for the church notices, and if no sermon is to be delivered, the remark should be crossed through.

There were two clergymen present on Friday evening, so the omission seems the more inexcusable.

Colaba, July 26. A. L. CAMPBELL.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. cts. | Fort. In. cts. | Esplanade. In. cts. | Colaba. In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 52 36 | 40 55 | 41 78 | 35 50 |
| Saturday, July 25 | 0 14 | 0 43 | 0 30 | 1 37 |
| Sunday, July 26 | 0 43 | 1 10 | 0 36 | 1 19 |
| Total | 55 93 | 42 13 | 42 94 | 38 56 |
| Total fall to 26th July, 1890 | 51 80 | 54 30 | 53 31 | 42 51 |
| Total fall to 26th July, 1889 | 54 30 | 60 27 | 60 31 | 50 80 |

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

A CURIOUS case of gross superstition was recently brought before the Criminal Sessions Court at Samara in Russia. Six peasants were tried and sentenced to imprisonment for terms of various duration up to four months, for deliberately disinterring the body of a woman who had died of intoxication and floating it down the Volga as a means of causing rain. It seems to be quite a fixed belief among the Russian peasantry (says the *Times'* correspondent) that throwing the dead body of a drunkard into the river is a sure cure for want to rain.

# ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 10.

To say that London is *en fête* on account of the Kaiser's visit would be an exaggeration, but none the less the people of the Metropolis, if less excited about the goings and comings of our Imperial guest than the strangers with whom the capital is crowded at this time of the year, are not indifferent to the presence in our midst of the most energetic of European sovereigns. You will read in certain papers of the enthusiasm of the crowds, but so far I have not observed any signs of enthusiasm, and my observations were made in two very different quarters of the town. I saw the state entry into London in an aristocratic locality not a stone's throw from Hyde Park. Here the sight-seers were chiefly well-dressed people, many of them having just returned from their walk or drive. The ladies in the balconies of the mansions in Sussex Gardens (where many "at homes" were being held), in Westbourne street and Hyde Park Gardens waved their pocket-handkerchiefs, gentlemen lifted their hats, but as for cheering such as we hear whenever the Queen shows herself in public there was absolutely none. There was some shouting, but it was faint and spasmodic. A writer in a Radical paper refers to hostile demonstrations. I did not hear any, and I should think the correspondent must be mistaken. If there was any groaning, which I venture to doubt, it probably did not proceed from Englishmen. Our countrymen know too well what is due to a visitor, whether he be a private person or a powerful Emperor, to ever think of so forgetting themselves. If they do not cheer they remain silent. I was in the vicinity of Charing Cross this afternoon when the Royal party returned from the City function. The crowds were at this spot of the usual mixed description, but not nearly so large as on Lord Mayor's day, though the weather splendidly contrasted with what, alas! we are accustomed to in the month of November. Of course, the people were scattered over a somewhat wider area, but, all things considered, the absence of crush at such a favourable place for seeing the show was remarkable. If the populace are somewhat cold, the warmth of the reception his Majesty is receiving at such entertainments as that given at the opera the night before last, and in the Guildhall to-day, is everything that the most devoted admirer of the German ruler could desire. His Majesty's little speech at the civic luncheon appears to have been characterized by considerable tact. I have not the full text before me, but I hear from one who was present that he immensely pleased his entertainers by telling them at the outset of his remarks that he always felt at home in this "lovely country," and rejoiced at being the grandson of Queen Victoria. This is an improvement on the sentiments that were, rightly or wrongly, attributed to His Majesty two or three years ago. All who wish for the maintenance of the existing *entente cordiale* between England and Germany will earnestly pray that the Emperor may continue in the same frame of mind for a long time to come. Nowhere is the value of peace more closely appreciated than in the commercial centre of the world, and it is not surprising that His Majesty's discreet allusions to the policy of the Triple Alliance were hailed with shouts of delight by the City Fathers. His aim, above all things, he said, was to maintain peace. Only so long as peace endured could they, he went on to say, bestow attention upon the healthy development of science, art and trade. They might rest assured that he would continue to do his best to maintain and constantly increase the good relations between Germany and other nations. He concluded by saying that he would always be ready to unite with other countries to secure peaceful progress, friendly intercourse, and the advancement of civilization.

It is useless to speculate at this stage upon the probable effects, from a political point of view, of the stay of Emperor William in England, and I shall not attempt to imitate those who pretend to know what has transpired between His Majesty and Lord Salisbury. A person who is in a position to ascertain correct information respecting European politics assures me that there is something more than an understanding that in the event of France and Russia declaring war—surely a remote contingency—England will assist the powers united by the Triple Alliance by attacking Russia in the Far East. My informant assured me that the written agreement between the three powers actually contains a paragraph to this effect, but he is an ardent opponent of Russia, and his statement is one that will not be accepted implicitly even by those who share Mr. Labouchere's reiterated and pessimistic views.

Men of all shades in politics sincerely condole with Mr. Gladstone on the loss of his eldest son. It was feared that this terrible affliction following so closely Mr. Gladstone's own illness might have serious consequences. Fortunately, the health of the veteran statesman does not seem to have been injuriously affected, but it is daily becoming more doubtful if he will be seen much longer in the political arena. It is sad to think that the first intimation he received of his son's death was seeing a newspaper placard as he drove from the railway station to his residence in Park-lane. He had been brought back to town by the report that Mr. W. H. Gladstone was dangerously ill.

I see that Mr. Labouchere has been making merry at the expense of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who the other day so gracefully dispensed tea and cake to certain great ladies on the terrace of the House of Commons. *Apropos* of these little, or rather big, gatherings—for some of the recent afternoon parties have not been limited—some of the members are complaining that the thing is becoming a tremendous nuisance. The Tory representative of a northern borough, a gentleman whose name is not unknown in Bombay, said to me the other day that he wondered the Speaker, who is rather particular in such matters, did not stop them. According to the hon. gentleman alluded to, these afternoons at home are not only inconvenient to members, but they might seriously interfere with the conduct of public business. It seems that a member can invite as many of the fair sex as he pleases, and some of our chief legislators apparently adopt this economical mode of returning the hospitality shown to them by society. After *Truth's* sarcasms, I fancy aspiring M. P.'s will soon get tired of providing their critics with such an opportunity to blaspheme. There is one feature in "Labby's" satire: it is impartially distributed. During the Bucks election he went down to speak on behalf of the Liberal candidate. In the course of his speech he said: "My friends, who is this Mr. Hubbard? (the Tory candidate). I will tell you who he is. A brand new aristocrat. But who is my friend and your future member, Mr. Leon? Why, one of Nature's noblemen." Now it happens that Mr. Leon's personal appearance is not specially distinguished, and shortly after the election a Conservative asked "Labby" in the House of Commons smoking-room why he could describe Captain Verney's successor as one of Nature's noblemen. "Labby," with a curiously comic air he affects when he is puzzled, reflected for a moment, and then replied, "So he is one of Nature's noblemen. You may sneer if you like, but I am prepared to maintain that my description of him was perfectly correct. Dispute my statement if you care to do so, but I unhesitatingly say before all these gentlemen that Leon is the finest specimen I ever saw of—a Whitechapel gentleman!"

The Rajabai Tower tragedy has engaged or is about to engage the attention of the House of Commons. A whisper reached some of us from Bombay two or three weeks ago that it might in certain eventualities be necessary to have a question or two asked in Parliament. The obliging Mr. Samuel Smith has taken the matter up, and last night he gave notice of his intention to interpellate Sir John Gorst. The Under-Secretary is to be asked first whether his attention has been called to the agitation in Bombay consequent on the alleged murder of two Parsee women; second, whether he is aware that serious charges are brought against the police in connection with the affair, and whether he will recommend the Bombay Government to institute an independent inquiry. Sir John's reply, I fancy, will be that the accused being charged with a capital offence for which he will be tried in Bombay, it would be inconvenient and unprofitable to discuss it in London.

It is satisfactory to find that the exertions on behalf of the distressed Crimean and Indian Mutiny veterans put forward by Mr. E. Robertson, one of the Radical members for Dundee, are bearing fruit. From a statement made in the House last night by Mr. Stanhope, the War Minister, it appears that no legislation will be necessary. It was expected that the much-desired provision could not be granted without bringing in a Bill, and the Veterans Association, which appears to have its head-quarters in the city, which Mr. Robertson represents, had taken steps to whip up members in support of the proposed measure. The Association has also asked that petitions may be sent from every town and village in the country, and if the response is general, as it ought to be, Mr. Stanhope will no doubt be encouraged to act liberally towards a class of men who ought long ago to have been rescued from poverty. It is to be hoped that Mr. Stanhope's proposals will receive the unanimous assent of the House. Niggardliness on the part of the Secretary of State or unwilling acquiescence on the part of Parliament may do much to frustrate the laudable endeavours of the military authorities to stimulate recruiting by making the service more popular.

Mr. Philips continues to be troubled about the proposed re-appointment of Mr. Webb to the magisterial bench. In one of his previous questions he referred to the office for which, it seems, Mr. Webb is designated as the "Residency"¡ Magistrate. He does not repeat the error in his last question, which was as follows:—"To ask the Under Secretary of State for India whether a memorandum has been received from the Bombay Presidency Association, strongly protesting against Lord Harris' intended appointment of Mr. Webb to be Third Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, and whether the Government can now state their decision." Sir John Gorst's reply was brief. The memorandum had been received at the India Office and was under the consideration of the Secretary of State; no decision had yet been arrived at.

Mr. Maclean had an Indian question last night. He wished to know whether certain natives from Hyderabad, Deccan, had lately been arrested in your city and brought before the Chief Magistrate on a charge of being concerned in a great robbery of jewels at Hyderabad in the year 1884; whether the British Resident at Hyderabad had applied to the Bombay High Court to have the case transferred for settlement to Hyderabad, where the owners of the jewels had been trying in vain for several years to obtain justice; and whether it was within the province of the British Resident, at a Native Court, to interfere in such a matter. All that Sir John Gorst could say was that the Secretary of State had no information upon the subject, and that the question would be transmitted to the Government of India in the ordinary course.

Referring to honours, I wonder how long it will be before Sir Richard Temple blossoms into a peer of the realm. Outside of Calcutta not many persons in India would probably grudge him such a distinction; at home his elevation to the ranks of the nobility would be popular, for no one can visit the House of Commons frequently without seeing that the ex-Indian pro-consul is personally liked by all sorts and conditions of M.P.'s. Although, like Viscount Cranborne, the Prime Minister's son, Mr. Maclean and other Lancashire Tories, he has shown a disposition to kick over the traces with regard to the Education Bill, he is one of the most devoted of Lord Salisbury's followers, and on several occasions during the present Parliament he has been of considerable service in debate to the Government. I understand that if Lord Salisbury's scheme for reforming the House of Lords by the creation of life peers had been adopted, Sir Richard Temple would have been offered a Barony. As there does not seem much chance of this mode of mnding, the Upper House being revived, Lord Salisbury may think it advisable to recommend Sir Richard for an ordinary peerage.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., was amongst those who were invited to the garden party given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House yesterday in honour of the German Emperor. The Duke of Connaught engaged Mr. Bhownuggree in conversation, and made many inquiries about Bombay.

Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Surgeon-Major A. W. F. Street, D.S.O., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Division, Bombay, who will be in England during the sitting of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, has been appointed as the second delegate for the Western Presidency. His colleague in the representation of Bombay will be, as your readers may remember, Surgeon-General Sir W. J. Moore. I hear that the special Indian meeting to be held in the theatre of London University on the Thursday in Congress week will be reserved exclusively for the papers by Sir William Moore and Surgeon-Major Hendley; other papers relating to India will be dealt with in the various sections. It was hoped that the Duke of Connaught would preside, but His Royal Highness's military duties will prevent his performing that function. It is understood, however, that the ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army takes great interest in the progress of sanitation in India, and that he wishes the Congress every success. The liberality of the Indian Princes in subscribing so handsomely to the Congress Funds has, as might have been anticipated, created a very good impression here. The appointment, with the Prince of Wales' approval, of the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharaja of Bhownuggur as Vice-Presidents is a graceful recognition of the manner in which India has interested itself in the coming gathering of sanitarians. A similar compliment has been paid to His Excellency the Viceroy, and I presume that the other princes who have since subscribed will also be added to the distinguished list of Vice-Presidents. An official telegram communicated to the Indian Committee seems to make it doubtful if, after all, any native experts are to be sent to the Congress by the Indian authorities. If the difficulties in the way of commissioning men like Dr. Bahadurji to attend as Government delegates should prove to be insuperable, the result will be very regretable. Although some very able men have been appointed to represent various interests in India, it is thought that none of them can quite supply the place of native Indian delegates. Failure will not imply any want of sympathy, either in Whitehall or at Simla. In both places there has been, I understand, every wish to assist the Congress as far as possible.

### THE CLOCK TOWER TRAGEDY.

"PER ARDUA SURGO" writes to the *Pioneer*:—Sir,—I think a rational explanation of the Rajabai Tower mystery or tragedy in Bombay be arrived at by attributing it to the effect of that fascination which sometimes seizes persons when looking down from a great height. I remember some thirty years ago, when strolling along some lofty and precipitous cliffs, overhanging in places, on the East Coast of Scotland, that I came to a part where the rock formed a natural chair on which I sat and was able to look down into the sea, perhaps 150 feet or more below me. There were no wind, no breakers and no foam; the sea was quite clean and clear; and I could see the sea-weed waving slowly under the gentle rise and fall of the swell. After a few moments the desire to jump down gradually seized me, and as I felt it getting stronger I looked up and away from the sea for a short time, but the desire returned when I looked down again. I then got up and walked away from the sea for some distance until I felt all right. I then returned to the seat and again looked down and found that the feeling of fascination returned as strongly as before. I went home, keeping at a respectful distance from the edge of the cliffs. Although I have been in similar positions, since that time I have never again felt that peculiar sensation. Is it not quite probable that either or both of those very young Parsee ladies may have been seized with that fascination and have been unable to withstanding it, having, as it were, a precipice all around them. The first glance over the parapet might induce the fascination which would draw them to mount on to the parapet and to yield themselves to what they could neither comprehend nor resist—or only one might have been influenced, but have involuntarily dragged the other over when she leaped.

DR. PHILLIPS BROOKS, on being recently asked to furnish a sketch of his career for the record of his class in Harvard, replied:—"I have had no wife, no children, no particular honours, no serious misfortune, and no adventures worth speaking of. It is shameful, at such times as these, not to have a history, but I have not got one, and must come without."

### STAGE FEVER: ITS DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT.

[BY A VICTIM.]

THREE wretched weeks ago a demon invaded this quiet station of Aramghar and destroyed the peace of my once happy home. In appearance he was a quiet, inoffensive young man, but when I noticed a copy of "Lacy's acting editions" lying on his bungalow table my heart misgave me: when, further, at a discussion of what should be done during our approaching "week," he mildly suggested theatricals, I felt an almost overwhelming desire to slay him on the spot, but I foolishly spared him, and I have my reward. One or two misguided persons who at some former periods had appeared behind the footlights "enthused" on the subject, and drew in their train other embryo Irvings and Ellen Terrys. The fiat accordingly went forth that theatricals should form part of the amusements that were to be offered to our guests. I shuddered when I thought of the three dismal hours that I should spend when my friends mouthed and gagged and murdered their parts; but, balm in Gilead, I bethought me of the fact that the club bar and smoking-room were handy to the theatre. But I did not dream of the depths of misery into which I was soon to be hurled. For nearly 20 years I have looked on my wife Anastasia as an eminently sensible woman—a woman with no nonsense about her; one who is spoken well of by her own sex and esteemed, if not admired, by ours. Judge, then, of my feelings when she confided to me over my evening peg (when, as a rule, my temper is angelic) that she had been asked to take the part of a fresh saucy young girl in the heyday of her youth. In vain I expostulated with her, breaking my glass in my vehemence: in vain I appealed to her 35 years of blameless innocent life (that's what she put her age down as at the last census; she was a year older than I when we married, and I own to 40 now); in vain I besought her to consider the feelings of her son at Sandhurst and her daughter just "finishing" in England before coming out to us, and to remember the six younger olive branches that adorn our house. The case was hopeless: she vowed she had always had a leaning towards the stage, which to the present had been thwarted by her maternal duties, but that now, being free from these cares, she would, *cotte que cotte*, accept the part of Corinda for which she had been cast. She now wanders about the house with a whitey-brown book in her hand, and when I address her will reply, with a far-off look, "It never can be so; I am pledged to another," or some such high-flown sentiment. At night I hear her giving an indignant snort as she mutters, "Unhand me, villain," or with an elderly cackle of girlish laughter murmurs forth, "My darling, at last we meet;" occasionally too she adds insult to injury by putting the book in my hand and asking me to hear her part; and her temper suffers somewhat when she forgets the words, or when in an impartial manner I criticize her style or accent. When I return tired and hipped from my morning work and call for my breakfast, I am told that the *madam sahib* has gone out (to rehearsal, forsooth!) and has locked up both the tea and the whisky. As she never has time to order dinner, I am being surfeited with hash and brown custard, which the cook seems to think is good enough for people apparently verging on lunacy.

My experience of the stage is, I fear, not a solitary one: other homes have been blighted, other hearts broken, other appetites ruined, and other tempers destroyed by this deadly fever that at certain times sweeps with the breath of destruction across our Indian stations. Yet, as far as I am aware, no steps have been taken by Government to curtail its ravages; no travelling M.P. in search of a grievance has deigned to take these sufferings of his exiled compatriots under his protection.

If the fever did any good to any one (like typhoid, which, if it doesn't kill, renders a person less susceptible to other fevers), I would suffer in silence. But whom does it benefit? Certainly not the actors and actresses, who for some six weeks are kept in a state of nervous worry and excitement. Certainly not their suffering relatives, who are driven to the verge of lunacy. Certainly not the audience who sit through the piece in a state of suppressed boredom. Who has not heard some such conversation as "Did anything ever weary you so much as last night's performance, Mr. Smith? I nearly died of yawning"—"Oh, good evening, dear Mrs. Jones. How delightfully your piece went last night! never enjoyed anything more; your rendering of 'Carlotta' was perfectly charming, &c."?

A young military friend has just come in to consult me, and to him I propounded the conundrum, "What is the benefit of private theatricals?" He promptly replied, "Can answer that at once, old wooden-head. It's the shortest, surest and pleasantest road to staff employ—licks the Staff College certificate hollow." I don't understand what he means, but he looks so profoundly wise that I'm sure he thinks he has given a right answer. For my part, believing in the greatest good of the greatest number, I want a few enthusiastic amateurs hanged *pour encourager les autres*.

### GYMKHANA CRICKET.

GYMKHANA *vs.* HINDUS.

RAIN, unfortunately, put a stop to this game on Saturday afternoon at a most interesting point. Though there had been a deal of rain during the week, the high wind which blew on Friday night and during Saturday morning put the ground in very fair condition for cricket, and when wickets were pitched about two o'clock there was every prospect of a good game being witnessed. The Hindus, who put a very good team in the field, having won the toss, elected to bat and sent in Messrs. Kirtikar and Bunda. The former, a new member of the team and a lad of only seventeen, made a very promising start. His hitting was neat and clean, and he showed no hesitation in playing the most difficult and puzzling balls delivered by Messrs. F. Clark and Rodgers, which he did almost always correctly. He was, however, apparently somewhat nervous, natural to a young cricketer on his first appearance in a big match, when he knows the eyes of all follow him closely each time he raises his bat, criticizing every hit. Like most youngsters too, he was over-impetuous and a little too anxious to make runs, a fault which, indeed, Mr. Bunda also displayed in a marked degree. They were, moreover, tempted to steal runs by the slack fielding displayed by some of the Gymkhana team, but they risked too much and both were run out. Young Kirtikar, however, is a valuable acquisition to the Hindu team, and if he will only learn to overcome his anxiety to score, he should, when the Gymkhana and Hindus meet again, give a good account of himself. These two wickets having fallen for 20 runs, the Hindus made a poor display. Mr. Chonkar, the Hindu champion, and Mr. Mathradas, evidently taught a lesson by the manner in which the two former men lost their wickets, batted cautiously like the old and experienced bats they are. During their partnership the score was raised to 30, mainly, however, by byes. A heavy blast of wind and rain now drove the players to their tents, and on resuming after about twenty minutes it was expected the Hindus would run up a good score, for it was undoubtedly now a batsman's wicket. The very contrary, however, took place. The fifth wicket fell for 32, only 23 of which were made off the bat, 9 being extras, when the rain came down in torrents again, and the captains of the two teams wisely determined to abandon the match. The Gymkhana have a vacant Saturday on their card, and if an arrangement can be come to, the match may be played off then.

MR. BACKERT, chairman of the "Whitechapel Vigilance Committee," writes:—"I have received another letter, written in the same style and signed in the same way as the letters I received before several of the late murders. The letter is as follows:—'George Yard, Whitechapel.—I am going to commence operations again shortly in this neighbourhood, and if you or your infernal gang in the least attempt to trace my whereabouts, so help me God, I'll put a knife in your heart. So beware and take warning, and let me alone. Let the police catch me if they can; it's their duty. But I pity them, as I never intend to be taken alive. I have nearly been caught twice.—Yours truly, Jack the Ripper. G. W. B. my initials.' Mr. Backert has handed the letter to the police.

### ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore, Captain R. Harvey, with the overland mails of the 10th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday evening at 3 o'clock. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Powell | Capt Creagh |
| Mr and Mrs Hall and infant | Mrs Souter Roberson |
| Miss Hall | Mr Kelly |
| Mr Johnson | Mr Henderson |
| Mr Morgan | Mr and Mrs Hudson and infant |
| Major Elliott | Mrs White |
| Mr and Mrs Sherring | Mr Sitanath |
| Mr and Mrs Williams | Mr Abdulchin |
| Mr Bett | |
| Miss Ritchie | |

FROM BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Todd Naylor | Major Fitzherbert |
| Mr Thom | Mr Leigh Wood |
| Mr Haining | Mr Treble |
| Mr Donkin | Mr and Mrs M MacKenzie |
| Mr Ross | Major Garwood |
| Mr Palmer | Major Yaldwyn |
| Surgn-Maj O'Brien | Mr MacDowell |
| Mr Spence | Mr Hughes |
| Col Marshall | Major Lambert |
| Captain Jackson | Capt Gallais |
| Mr Chatterjee | Miss Atherton |
| Mr Maclaren | Dr Perkins |
| Mr Reuther | Mr Gell |
| Captain Brownrigg | Mr Gutman |
| Surg-Maj Williams | Mr Hunter |
| Mr Vicar Smith | Mr Remy |
| Mr Allum | Mr Steel |
| Mr Ewan | Mr Krishne |

FROM SYDNEY.—Mr McArthur.

FROM ADEN.—Mr T C Hill.

### THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 10.

THE COURT.

THE marriage of Princess Louise, daughter of Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, with Prince Albert of Anhalt, was solemnized on Monday, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The Queen and all the members of the Royal Family, and also the German Emperor and Empress, were present.

The German Emperor and Empress arrived at Port Victoria, near Sheerness, shortly after noon on Saturday, and immediately afterwards proceeded to Windsor, where they were received by the Queen.

The Emperor on Monday morning visited Eton College and inspected the School Volunteer Corps, numbering 300. On Tuesday the Emperor witnessed a musical ride by troopers of the 2d Life Guards in Windsor Park. In the evening the Emperor and Empress were present at a State banquet given by her Majesty the Queen in honour of their visit. On Wednesday their Imperial Majesties arrived in London and proceeded to Buckingham Palace. In the evening they were present with many members of the Royal Family at a State performance in the Royal Italian Opera. Yesterday the Emperor took an early ride in Hyde Park, and subsequently received a number of addresses and deputations at Buckingham Palace. In the afternoon he, with the Empress, went to a garden party at Marlborough House, at which the Queen was present. Later, the Imperial visitors, the Emperor and Empress, were present at a concert in the Albert-hall.

The Prince of Wales, on Wednesday, unveiled an equestrian statue of the late Lord Napier of Magdala, erected in Waterloo-place.

PARLIAMENTARY.

After a formal meeting at 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, when the Royal Assent was signified to a number of Bills, the House of Lords met at the usual hour in the afternoon, when some formal business was disposed of. On Monday several Bills were advanced in their respective stages, without much discussion. On Tuesday the Penal Servitude Bill and the Public Health (London) Bill were severally read a second time after brief discussion. Last night, the Free Education Bill was introduced and was read a first time.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the consideration of the Free Education Bill was continued, and, the 12 o'clock rule having been suspened, all the clauses were eventually disposed of. On Monday Mr. W. H. Smith gave notice that he should move next week that Mr. De Cobain be ordered to appear in his place on July 23. On Tuesday the Report of Committee on the Free Education Bill was taken, and, after much discussion on various proposed amendments, the Report was agreed to. The Bill was read a third time without a division on Wednesday, after some deprecatory remarks from Mr. Bartley and speeches from the Opposition benches, declaring that the next Liberal Government would supply the deficiencies of the Bill. Mr. Goschen moved the second reading of the Coinage Bill, which was criticized by Sir W. Harcourt, who had not finished his speech when the House rose. Last night, the House was engaged in Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, and a considerable number of votes were passed.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except the Duke of Rutland, who is on the Continent.

IRELAND.

An action for libel, brought by Mr. T. Healy, M.P., against the *Freeman's Journal*, was begun in Limerick on Tuesday. The plaintiff claimed £5,000 damages for imputations of improper conduct in the defence of certain prisoners at Maryborough Assizes. The case was concluded on Wednesday, when the jury was discharged without a verdict, not being able to agree on the questions of damages.

The result of the election in Carlow County was the return of the Anti-Parnellite candidate, Mr. Hammond, by a majority of 2,216 votes over Mr. Kettle.

GENERAL.

The Queen has appointed Mr. G. F. Annesley to be Consul to the Portuguese Possessions in West Africa, and Mr. Gerald Portal, Consul-General for Zanzibar, to be also Consul-General for German East Africa.

Sir H. Davey, Q.C., concluded his address in the Bishop of Lincoln's case in the House of Lords on Tuesday, and Dr. Tristram followed with arguments on the same side. The Bishop makes no appearance in the suit. Judgment has been deferred.

Intelligence was received on Monday at the Admiralty of the bursting of a 6in. breechloading gun on board her Majesty's ship Gordelia, now at Sydney, causing the death of Lieutenant W. P. Hillyar and Lieutenant G. M. Gordon, also of three seamen and a boy. Six others of the crew were seriously injured.

The 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Salvation Army was celebrated on Tuesday, at the Crystal Palace, when upwards

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS *v.s.* YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

The opening association game for the season came off on Saturday on the Cooperage ground before a fair turn out of spectators. The match was between the Rovers and a team of the Yorkshire Light Infantry from Colaba. The weather was unfavourable for both players and spectators, rain falling during the first half of the game, which, however, was not interrupted. The ground was very wet and sticky, and the wind at times almost blew a hurricane. The garrison team made undoubtedly the best show, their combination all round contrasting most markedly with the inferior play of their younger adversaries in this respect. It must not be inferred from this, however, that there was a total absence of this important feature amongst the Rovers, for the brothers Brown and Messrs. Derry, Lauder, and Nicolls were in very good form and exhibited some dexterous play. But it cannot be said the Rovers were up to their last year's form, a fact no doubt attributable to the introduction of new players amongst them. They must now practice combination if they wish to attain to any strength. The Rovers, winning the toss, elected to guard the Cooperage goal, and the ball was put into play at half past five by the soldiers from the north end. After the kick off the infantry men carried the leather close up to the Rovers' post, but it was despatched to the far end, where a "corner" was obtained. The shot proved erratic and went behind the home line. When brought out it travelled to the same quarter and was returned in front of the soldiers' sticks, where the elder Brown took a shot that was intercepted by the military goal-keeper. The tide of play then surged down to the very mouth of the Rovers' posts, where the vigorous defence of Moylan, the goal-keeper, again and again staved off dangerous shots. Their goal was again placed in jeopardy by the combined play of the military forward brigade, but they were over-impetuous and a badly-calculated kick drove the ball behind. Moylan kicked from home, and the violence of the wind gave the soldiers a hard time of it. Derry had a splendid opportunity of scoring, but failed to avail himself of it, driving the leather out of bounds. Private Shelly, as a left wing fully supported, dribbled the leather down the near side, but Sharpe harassed him and averted a shot. The soldiers collected in a scrimmage in dangerous proximity to their opponents' sticks, where the struggle raged fiercely for some time. Brown, as half back, coolly watched his opportunity and succeeded in relieving the pressure by driving the ball to the opposite camp. The soldiers' posts were now threatened and to avert danger they drove it behind. Brown, a forward, kicked the "corner" and placed the ball in excellent position, but it was immediately carried down the centre to almost beneath the Rovers' cross-bar, where Moylan saved his sticks by using his hands. The Rovers had an open field before them and bore down on the opposite camp with their opponents in pursuit. Derry centred beautifully to Wynn, who scored the first goal to his side with a fine shot twenty minutes after play commenced. When the ball was put into play again from the centre the military team looked like equalizing matters, when Lauder kicked the ball over his opponents' heads into their own quarters. The rain now came down and made the ground more slippery and the players went rolling all over the field. "Hands" fell to the military team which brought no advantage. They next claimed a "foul;" but the concession availed nothing, and Sharpe, collaring the leather, removed the scene of action to the other end; but he was hampered by Bullass, who got away with the leather to the Rovers' quarters, where the soldiers maintained the aggressive for a considerable time, despite the advantage the Rovers had with the wind, and peppered merrily at their goal. Moylan stuck to his post and fought vigorously, guarding his citadel in splendid fashion. Before "Half-time" was announced the soldiers had a narrow escape from having their colours again lowered by Wynn from a pass of his wing Brown in the forward brigade.

Changing ends, it was fully expected the soldiers would punish the Rovers severely, but it turned out different. The soldiers worked with the advantage of the wind. Claridge's free kick for his side missed the mark and went over the line. Darry and Brown carried the ball with a fine run down upon the military posts, and had the former's shot been true another goal would have been notched to his side. But it proved erratic. The Rovers were allowed a "foul" and the "free kick" was received by FitzPatrick, who headed the leather away from his posts. Claridge's pass to English was not accepted. Brown made another shoot at the military posts, but Bullass stopped it and the game was taken to the Rovers' camp, where a low shot at their sticks was repelled by Moylan. Brown was conspicuous amongst the forwards for his quick and dexterous play, but he was more or less unattended by his companions. The play of the soldiers, who continually assumed the aggressive, was impetuous, while Moylan invariably defended his sticks gamely. Greig made a shoot at his posts, but it passed outside. Brown secured another dribble down the ground and "centred" to Wynn just outside the military sticks, but the latter misjudged his kick and thus lost a splendid opportunity of scoring. When time was called, the Rovers, notwithstanding the undoubted superiority of their opponents, were the winners by one goal to love, this result being due more to the magnificent defence of Moylan in goal than anything else. The names of the players are as follows :—

| ROVERS | | YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY |
|---|---|---|
| W Moylan | Goals | Pvte Fitz Patrick |
| H Watson, A R Sharpe | Backs | " Bullass, " Stevenson |
| C W Lauder, C Brown, G Claridge | ½ backs | Pvte Rowyn, " Evans, " Byrne |
| P Wynn | Centre forward | Corpl Greig |
| W Nicoll, F W English | Right wings | Corpl Wright, Pvte Richardson |
| A Brown, T D G Derry | Left wings | Pvte Shelly, " Briggs |

REFEREE : Mr. Chalmers.

Rovers' Umpire : Mr. Graham.

## WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Nelmes charged Kullankhan Hymatkhan, a Mahomedan of questionable character, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 39, from the house of Bahadurkhan Sirkhan living at Cammatipura. The accused was further charged with having in his possession two silver watches and one embroidered cap, valued at Rs. 50, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. On the night of the 17th inst. while the complainant was asleep, the accused entered his room, the door of which had been left open, and, breaking open a box, stole its contents and decamped. Subsequently, accused went to a Marwaree's shop at Falkland Road and sold the articles for a trifling sum of money. On the 20th inst., accused went to a jamadar and accused a friend named Jeevansing, with whom he was staying, of stealing from the pocket of his coat, while he was asleep during the night, a silver watch and chain valued at Rs. 33. The jamadar made inquiries into the matter, and not only found out that Kullankhan was himself a man of bad repute, but that it was he who was "wanted" for the theft at Bahadurkhan's house in Cammatipura on the 17th inst. The jamadar therefore took him into custody, after which the stolen property was recovered from the Marwaree to whom the accused had sold it. The accused in defence stated that the property belonged to his friend Jeevansing, who had given him the same for sale. He had been a fool, he said, to complain against his friend Jeevansing, and had he known that the affair would have taken such a turn against himself, he would never have charged Jeevansingh with theft. He was innocent, and his friend Jeevansing had stolen his watch and chain. Mr. Nelmes informed his worship that the accused had at present no employment nor any fixed residence and was once before convicted of theft. His worship convicted and sentenced the accused to an accumulated term of six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Inspector Nelmes next charged Jeevansing Amersing, before the same magistrate, with stealing a silver watch and chain belonging to his friend Kullankhan, the prisoner in the first case. He was also charged with stealing certain articles from the shop of Cassum Mootoba, a native confectioner at Falkland Road. His worship sentenced the accused to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A prayer meeting will be held this evening in the Lecture Hall, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, at 5-30. The public are cordially invited.

Leaving the Sagas, Mr Rider Haggard, in his new story, will again travel in Africa. The scene of his new story, "Nada the Lily," is laid in Zululand.

## THE DETERIORATION OF INDIAN COTTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your leader in your issue of the 9th instant is the best answer that could be given to the Cotton Trade Association, which has passed a resolution against any form of legislation which should have for its object the improvement of Indian cotton. You and your correspondents have shown conclusively that the proposed tax is very small compared to the fees levied by the Hindu merchants and which are spent upon institutions, like the Panjarpola, which are wrongly conceived and badly managed. Mr. James has proved clearly that Indian cotton has deteriorated, that the deterioration is owing to the mixing of different staples, good and bad, and that, in consequence, it is now fetching a lower price in the foreign markets compared to the Americans than formerly. Bearing these facts in mind, it is for Government to decide whether or not it will step in and save one of the largest sources of its revenue, which is being endangered by the practices of a class of its subjects. It will be impossible to effect any improvement by distribution of seed if such measures as will lead to the better appreciation of the finer descriptions are not put in force. The cultivator will continue to grow for quantity until quality is appreciated and a sufficient difference in price between superior and inferior staples takes place, which will make it worth while for him to grow the former in preference to the latter. There will be absolutely no difficulty on the part of the Agricultural Department in distributing the seed of superior descriptions if once the cultivator finds it to his advantage to grow more for quality than for quantity. In support of this I may state here that last year I introduced Nariad bajro in this farm. The cultivators liked the giant variety of bajri, and this year they readily bought its seed from me at four times the price of the local variety.

The argument used by Mr. Narandas Rajaram as to how genuine Rampore and Wadhwan had been arbitrated at home only tends to show that there is something rotton in the cotton trade, and therefore steps should be taken to remedy the evil. Several descriptions are grown in this farm every year in order to find out what variety should take the place of Varadi in case a demand were to rise for the seed of a superior staple; and the opinions kindly favoured by the Cotton Trades Association and the Chamber of Commerce as regards quality, &c., of the staples have guided us a good deal in the conduct of our experiments. The results arrived at are fully published in our annual reports. Owing to the wide publicity given to them by their publications in the *Bombay Gazette* and by a reference to them by His Excellency in his speech at Broach last year, there was a demand for our newly acclimatized American seeds, which have been distributed to several States of Kathiawar, Baroda, Kutch, Ajmere, &c. But I have not been able to do much with it in Khandesh simply because the market is so much demoralized that the superior variety will not fetch a higher price than the inferior Varadi. If Varadi were to fall in price and quoted at its true value, which will depend upon its being sold as such and not mixed with the finer descriptions, the cultivator will soon leave off growing it and replace it with that which fetches a better price and finds a ready sale in the market. The bania's share in the distribution of a variety in a district is very small indeed. He tries to get hold of that kind of seed which the cultivator likes best, and therefore pays a better price. The bania will indeed loose a little by the introduction of a superior variety in Khandesh, as he gets a larger "kasar" out of Varadi than either acclimatized American or Bani, : for every hundred pounds of raw cotton Varadi yields 33lbs., Acclimatized American 30lbs., and Bani only 26½lbs. of lint. But his interest will not weigh much with the cultivators, and the bania must, in order to keep up his constituents, please them with the seed of the description they want.

P. R. MEHTA, M.R.A.C.

Bhadgam Farm, July 23.

## THE DHOBITALAO TRAGEDY.

The adjourned inquest touching the death of Saraswati, aged 20 years, wife of Rama Honnoo, whose body was found lying in a drain near Adamjee Peerbhoy Market, was resumed on Saturday afternoon by Dr. Blaney, the coroner, at the Morgue. The following evidence was recorded :—

Govind Balvant said that on the morning in question, at 5-30 a.m., he saw the body of the deceased lying in a gully adjoining his house, covered with blood. He felt the pulse and, finding life was extinct, he at once went to the Dhobitalao Police Station and reported the matter to the police. When he returned to the spot he saw Rama crying and saying that somebody had murdered his wife.

Dr. Sydney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, who made an autopsy of the body, said that from the *post-mortem* appearances he was of opinion that the cause of Saraswati's death was hæmorrhage from the large wound on the neck. All the wounds could have been caused by a knife like the one shown to him by the coroner, and the wounds could not have been self-inflicted.

Dewjee Luximon said that he knew the deceased and her husband. They lived in the same house as the witness in Cammatipura. They often quarrelled with each other, and witness on one occasion saw Rama strike the deceased, who afterwards ran away from the house. Three days after that Rama came to live at Dhobitalao.

Baboo Tanoo said that he knew the deceased Saraswati and her husband Rama. About 25 days ago, whilst the deceased was standing near a stand-pipe with a *chattie* in her hand, Rama came up and, without saying a single word, slapped her violently on the face and knocked her down, and when witness went to her assistance she was unconscious.

Ramjee Gopal, a student aged 12 years, gave corroborative evidence.

Babu Kanoo, a nephew of the accused Rama, said that about fifteen days ago he went to advise the deceased, who had gone to the house of her uncle, Rama Bapoo, at Byculla, to return to her husband, but she refused to do so on the ground that her husband was ill-treating her. On the husband, however, promising no longer to ill-treat the deceased, she complied with the request and went to live with her husband. A few days afterwards the accused came to him and told him that his wife had again run away, but he told the accused to bother him (witness) no more about his wife. He again saw him three or four days afterwards, when he said that he had found the deceased at Gamdevi and he wanted to keep her with his brother-in-law.

Tanoo Bhikajee deposed that three or four days ago he had seen the knife produced before the coroner in the hands of Rama, who was cutting his nails with the knife. After Rama had finished he handed witness the knife to cut his own finger-nails, and, while he was doing so, he asked the accused how much the knife cost him, to which Rama replied that he paid 6 annas for it. He required it to scrape ink off the roller in the press. Witness, having returned the knife to the accused, went home. On the night of the 16th inst., while the witness and others were singing at their house, the accused went there and asked the witness if he had seen his wife. Witness replied in the negative, when the accused sat with them for some time and then went away, saying that he was going to sleep in a new room which he had rented that day.

Rama Bapoo said that he knew the deceased and her husband. The deceased, who was his niece, went to him a few days ago and asked him to protect her from the cruelty of her husband, and he allowed her to live in his house. The next day her husband went to the witness's house in search of his wife. Witness having replied that Saravati was not at his house, the accused went back, but next day he again called at the witness's house when the deceased was there. He said that he had come to take back Saravati, and he began to pull her out of the house. Witness interfered and separated them. The witness refused to allow Rama to take back his wife, when Rama said he would not molest her again and said he would behave kindly towards her. She then began to cry and said that her husband had cut her neck with a knife once before when they were at Kurrachee, and she was therefore afraid to go with him. Rama denied having ever cut her neck and said that the mark on her neck was caused by his finger-nails. She finally yielded and went with her husband, though she said she was doubtful of her safety: she could not rely upon the accused. Some further evidence having been recorded, the inquest was adjourned for the evidence of Dr. Barry, chemical analyser to Government.

The French Transatlantic steamer La Touraine has accomplished the fastest passage on record from Havre to New York in seven days, three hours and eleven minutes.

General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, together with Colonel Nicol and other officers, will be a passenger to Cape Town by the Union Steamship Company's new mail twin-screw schooner Scot, leaving Southampton on the 25th July.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

Some idea of the formidable character of the cruiser Blanche, observes a Calcutta paper, may be gathered from the fact that her guns can carry six miles. She can fire clean over Gibraltar, and has torpedo-tubes, powerful search-lights, and all the newest machinery. It is hardly necessary to say that the crew are packed into the smallest possible space, and that the heat on board is intense. Captain Lindley and his merry men will probably have a roasting time of it on the Zanzibar coast.

The Lahore paper hears that the Punjab Government purpose circulating pamphlets in English and vernacular, containing the principal speeches made in the Legislative Council on the Age Bill among the native rayses of the province, with the view of explaining to them the aims and objects of the new Act. This, it is hoped, will remove any misapprehension as regards the working of the Act which may have been instilled in the minds of the ignorant by the native papers. The object of the Act might also be promulgated by the beat of tom-toms or some other means among the ignorant villagers in each district.

In the Bhadaini riot case at Benares, which concluded on Wednesday, three of the accused against whom there was no evidence were released during the progress of the trial of the others. The jury, with whose verdict the Judge agreed, convicted five and acquitted the remainder. Of those convicted one was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement; the second to five years', the third to four years', and the fourth to nine months' rigorous imprisonment; and the fifth to one day's imprisonment. This concludes the last of the riot cases.

Cholera appears to be making great strides in the Lahore district. On the 20th instant there were 90 seizures and 42 deaths. There were 6 cases reported from Raiwind, 6 from Khalra, 3 from Anarkalli, 6 from Manawa, 10 from Muridki, 49 from Kana Kacha, and 10 from Chunia. There were 23 deaths in Kana Kacha alone. The roads to the villages of Keer Tehazat, Chanda and Gaga have been stopped, owing to the cholera ravages there.

The price of grain is again rising at Lahore. Wheat, which, a few days ago, was sold at 17 seers, is now being sold at 15 seers for the rupee. The price of gram and other grains has increased likewise. This is said to be due to an unusually heavy export of grain this year. It is also predicted by the Bunnias that if the drought continues for another fortnight, there will be scarcity of food stuff, as, in the event of the failure of the kharif crop, a large portion of the population will have to depend exclusively upon wheat for their support.

Lieutenant Rowlandson, of the Bedfordshire Regiment, at Secunderabad, is said to have had a curious experience. His servant was given a pony to take to a station in the Central Provinces, but the man returned, after going about a hundred miles from Secunderabad, with a story that he had been robbed of all his property by eight dacoits, and the pony taken away. He added that the dacoits killed two men in his presence, and threatened to kill him. On the police accompanying him back to the spot, he confessed his tale was all a lie, and that he buried his property, and the pony was with some villagers.

In recently mentioning the brigade-surgeons of the Indian Medical Service likely to be promoted to the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, writes the *Pioneer*, "we inadvertently omitted the name of Dr. L. D. Spencer, in charge of the Rajputana Political Agency. He entered the service on the same day (March 31st, 1865) as Drs. Cleghorn and Harvey; and is therefore senior to Brigade-Surgeon Center, Lahore, who will have to wait for some time for his promotion to Deputy Surgeon-General, especially as Deputy Surgeon-General Morice, at Calcutta, has, we are assured, no intention of retiring. Dr. Harvey will be posted to the medical charge of the Punjab Frontier Force."

With the monsoon, such as it is, writes the Allahabad paper, it is satisfactory to know that the great canals of the North-West Provinces are now, owing to certain improvements carried out in the channels, receiving a larger volume of water than they ever did before, or, indeed, than they were deemed capable of. The cultivators, who can fall back on irrigation water, will therefore have enough and to spare.

According to the *Rangoon Times*, a Burman sprinter, a resident of Poozoundoung, who has been taking on all-comers at 100 yards and winning easily, was on the 8th instant defeated by another Burman, who is reported to have covered the distance in 8 seconds. The American, George Seward, is said to have run 100 yds. in 9½ secs., a record which is not accepted now-a-days, the best for the world standing at 9-45th secs., made by Bethune and Johnstone.

The *Morning Post* hears that there is a block of traffic on the N.-W. Railway between Khampur and Kurrachee, owing to the small staff maintained. Between sixty and seventy hands have resigned on the Sind section because of overwork and the withholding of increments long due.

According to the Inspector-General of Registration in Assam, the three wills in deposit with the Registrar of Sylhet were reported during last year to be in a bad condition, and the depositors have been "asked to put them into fresh damp-resisting covers." Similarly the two covers containing wills in deposit with the Registrar of Sibsagar have suffered from mildew; and in one sub-registry some records were partially destroyed by white-ants.

Every effort, says a Chinese paper, had been tried in vain by the authorities of Soochow to obtain rain. At last, the Governor heard that the Goddess of Mercy in a small town, Kuanfu-ching, was very propitious, and the magistrate was instructed to go and reverently bring the image to the city. When the goddess had completed only half the journey, the skies became clouded, and the moment she entered the gates, a tremendous shower descended, accompanied by thunder and lightning!

Bhujan Singh and Shiruk Singh, two notorious Sikh dacoits, who were run to earth a few years ago and imprisoned for life, were, according to a correspondent, taken down to Hyderabad the other day from Nandair Jail, to give evidence in a criminal case. On the return journey to the jail they slipped through the fingers of a strong escort of Hyderabad police, who have since been dismissed by Colonel Ludlow, Inspector-General, for lack of vigilance. Being loose, the dacoits looted the mail-bags being conveyed to Nandair. In one bag was a medicine-chest, from which one man took up a phial and swallowed the contents. He died shortly after. The other man was set upon by a number of Sikhs from a village near by, and a hand-to-hand scuffle ensued. One of the Sikhs, during his efforts to capture the dacoit, lost an arm. The dacoit is now in custody.

The German Emperor has sent an autograph letter, couched in very cordial terms, to the Sultan, thanking his Majesty for the measures taken to secure the prompt release of the travellers recently captured by brigands near Tcherkeskoi. The Emperor, at the same time, begs the Sultan to convey to the Sublime Porte, and especially to the Grand Vizier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, his thanks for their action on the occasion. The Sultan, who was deeply impressed by this attention, charged Herr von Radowitz to transmit to His Majesty the expression of his great appreciation of the Emperor's courteous communication.

A Chinese paper states that the people of Sungkiang are very much excited over a kind of sheep's wool like vegetable, that has been found growing there. The phenomenon is said by some of the local seers to denote that a great drought will prevail this year, while others maintain it portends political troubles, for during the Ming dynasty a similar thing happened and was followed by a war with the Japanese. Of these hairs is written the old saying :—"When white hair from ground grow, male, female, young and old must go."

In the course of his confidences at large to the Labour Commission, Mr. Quelch, "the tyrant-queller," expressed the opinion that "the liberty to combine should not involve the liberty not to combine." In this country it will be a long time before Mr. Quelch converts the majority to his view. But it is worth noting that in Australia the question is one of immediately practical interest. It was the question at issue in the abortive strike of last year; it is the question at issue in the Queensland strike now. In both cases the unionists have been defeated in the industrial war; but what about the political war? In New South Wales, as the Labour members now hold the balance of power. What wil they do with it? It will be interesting to see if they will venture to forbid the employment of non-unionists, and endeavour to give the regulations of the unions the force of law. It will be still more interesting, if they do so, to note whether a New South Wales loan for relief works can be floated on the London market.

The most wonderful memory ever heard of was surely that of Cardinal Mezzofanti, who died in 1849. He is said to have acquired up to the time of his death—for he was an indefatigable student in old age as well as in youth—a fairly sound knowledge of no fewer than eighty languages. So thoroughly was he acquainted with English and its dialectical peculiarities, that he could detect the particular county from which an Englishman came. Before his university course was finished, he had learned Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Spanish, French, German, and Swedish. At the age of twenty-two he was made Professor of Arabic and the Oriental Languages at his *alma mater*. In 1841, eight years before he died, he was, according to Gorres, the great German linguist, an accomplished scholar in Russian, Polish, Turkish, Hungarian, Welsh, Dutch, Danish, and a dozen or two other tongues, and Cardinal Wiseman declared to his certain knowledge that Mezzofanti was once taken by a Portuguese for a fellow-countryman, and again by an Englishman to be a native of England. He had even a reading and speaking acquaintance with Scottish, Gaelic and Irish Erse.

The *Standard* published a letter from a correspondent who is delighted to discover that the edelweiss may be cultivated in London. He writes :—"It may be interesting to some of your readers to hear that the edelweiss can be cultivated in London. Last August a friend, who lives near Belfast, gave me a small plant with one bloom raised by himself from seed. The directions given with it were—'Leave it in a corner of a garden. It requires no special care.' Unhappily London gardens are the hunting-grounds for innumerable cats, so I placed my treasure, for such I deemed it, on the sill of my drawing-room window, aspect south-east; and through the dismal, sunless winter, now buried deep in snow, now frozen hard, the Alpine stranger remained, always reported dead by all who saw it; but towards the end of March life showed itself, and now it is a large healthy plant, with five lovely blooms, the admiration of all who see it. Surely if this fair flower from the lovely mountain air of Switzerland can thrive in the smoky, sooty atmosphere of London, our climate is not so bad as some would say."

The *National Press* says :—Mr. Parnell's letter on Mr. Campbell's libel action and his marriage, have produced an extraordinary revulsion of feeling against him in Dublin. It has, it says, become known that Mr. Campbell, M. P., was in the *Freeman's Journal* office on the night after Mr. Parnell's letter arrived, and bitterly denounced his "chief," while it was only under the strongest pressure that he was induced to refrain from writing a letter giving his own employer the lie. It is understood, however, that having been prevailed upon to suppress his feelings for the present, Mr. Campbell will now sever his connection with Mr. Parnell as secretary, though whether he will continue to support him politically is not exactly decided. The Parnellites believed that one of the things that helped to provoke Mr. Parnell's letter was the indignant disclaimer of Mr. Campbell at the idea that he had ever met Mrs. O'Shea, or would have anything to say to her. This bit of testimony, it is thought, deeply wounded Mr. Parnell and the divorced woman, whose haughtiness could not abide the idea that a lady fit to rank as Mr. Parnell's wife was regarded as contaminative by his modest employe.

A Paris correspondent writes :—Very strange is the adventure through which a postman, named Boudon, has just passed at Nimes. He had taken a registered letter to one Faure, a shoemaker, and was about to leave the house, when the man closed the door, pulled a revolver out of his pocket, and, rushing on Boudon, threw him down, and bound him securely. He then informed the terrified postman of his intention to retain him as a hostage until he had received divers letters written to him by the President of the Republic and the Minister of Justice in reply to his application for the restoration of 30,000 franks lost in a lawsuit. Faure sent a note to the head of the Postal Department explaining how matters stood, and while awaiting an answer, barricaded his apartment. When the police arrived, he called out that he had provision for a week, two revolvers, and plenty of ammunition, and that if they attempted to force the door, he would kill his prisoner. The situation was extremely awkward. The affair had become known in the neighbourhood, and the adjacent streets were soon thronged with at least 5,000 of the townspeople. A last attempt to parley with the infuriated shoemaker having proved abortive, the police and gendarmes broke into the place, fired a few shots to frighten Faure, and succeeded in securely taking him into custody ere he had time to carry out his threat. They had great difficulty in conducting him to prison, as the crowd wanted to "lynch" him. Faure is described as a monomaniac.

There are at the present time 41,636 British troops in the Bengal Presidency, and of these 14,253 are on the hills, either at depots, where there are about 2,450, regular hill stations, where there are some 4,800, and temporary locations, which find room for 7,000. That is to say, the percentage of troops in the hills is 34·16 of the total strength. The percentage of artillery and cavalry on the hills is only eighteen and a fraction, while that of infantry is over thirty-eight, or almost exactly double. Of all these troops 3,121 are on the hills round Murree and the depot at that place. Thirty-nine per cent. of the women, and forty-three of the children, borne on the rolls, are on the hills; but here, again, the gunners appear to be but poorly treated, with twenty-four per cent. of their women and only twenty-nine per cent. of their children on the hills.

The *Daily News* falls foul of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen over the Free Education question. To Mr. Chamberlain's remark that there was a party in the House which hated the Church more than it loved free education, it replies that Liberals have not the slightest wish to injure the Church, of which many of them, from Mr. Gladstone downwards, are attached and devoted members. What they desire is justice for all sects, and they will obtain it in spite of renegades like Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen. Here is its opinion of them: The Chancellor of the Exchequer has abandoned every Liberal opinion he ever professed and now talks of Dissenters who have the privilege of being educated at schools maintained by the generosity of Churchmen. Honest Tories must feel rather ashamed of such a convert as this. Mr. Chamberlain sought once more to bolster up the preposterous calculations by which he brings economy to the aid of religion, or rather invokes stinginess on behalf of bigotry.

The Burchell zebra, which was lately born at the Zoological Gardens, is a handsome little foal, and agrees in every detail of its elaborate striping with its parents. It may seem perhaps hardly necessary to point out this fact, as one would expect the offspring to be like the parent. But even in the nearest ally of the zebra—the wild ass—this is not the case. There is in the next stall but one to the young zebra, a handsome tawny-coloured wild ass with its young one. The mother is of the colour which is so characteristic of this and other inhabitants of treeless plains, while the foal is exactly like a costermonger's donkey in miniature and therefore quite unlike its parent.

At the recent literary ladies' dinner in Load on, the toasts were drunk in coffee.

## THE SEASON IN MALABAR.

We are glad to learn, writes the *Madras Mail*, that the season prospects in Malabar are improving, and that distress is on the decline. The monsoon was unusually late, but the rainfall in June was ample in all taluqs except Wynaad and Palghaut, ranging from 39·24 inches in Ponani to 9·60 in Palghaut. The fall at Manantoddy was only 6·25 inches in June, against an average fall of 24·77, but at Vayitiri it was nearly 18 inches; even here, however, it was about 40 inches less than the average rainfall. In the first fortnight of the current month heavy rains fell in the taluq, about 12½ inches being registered at Manantoddy and 28½ inches at Vayitiri. This has helped to save the seedlings, although the lateness of the rains has considerably retarded agricultural operations. At present there is no reason to fear any failure of the crops. In the taluqs of Ernad, Ponani and Walawanad, where distress was felt, the rainfall of 25·45, 39·24, and 22·75 inches respectively in June has considerably improved the season prospects; and the up-land rice crop in the last named taluq is stated to be in excellent condition and expected to yield a bumper crop at the end of next month, while the wet crops are in generally good condition. Prices of food grains are still high, and the poorer classes are in considerable distress in consequence. Several road-works have been commenced to give employment to these people.

Riots have occurred at Haimen and Tsungming, China. A chruch was pillaged and considerable damage done. The feeling of uneasiness at other places in the North has not been allayed, but the large number of gunboats on the Yangtsze has checked the rioters and no fresh outrages are reported. A gunboat has gone to Canton, but beyond one or two hostile placards, there are no signs of a disturbance. An imperial edict reducing the Chinese garrisons throughout the Empire, imposing a new tax on salt, and requiring the whole of the Likin on opium for Imperial purposes, is mentioned as one of the chief causes of the present ferment.

The villagers of Akurti, four miles to the north of Kalahasti, have been burnt out of house and home. Out of 110 houses, 95 have been gutted. The village is situated only about 75 yards from the railway line, is supposed to have been set on fire by a spark from the engine of the morning train, S. I. By., from Nellore to Triputy. Those whose houses were burnt lost practically everything and are now reduced to destitution, and the coolies who depended on them for work are in the same condition. The unfortunate villagers disdain to do manual labour or work as coolies and their condition is deplorable.

## THEFT OF MONEY FROM A REGISTERED LETTER.

On the 20th of last month, Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay, forwarded, in a registered letter, Rs. 205-4 to Lieutenant G. M. Audain, of the 5th Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent, who was staying at the Club of Western India. The letter was taken in the ordinary course for delivery by the postman on the following morning to the Club, where it was received by a Madrassee servant, named, Rungiah Elyah, in the employ of Lieutenant Adye, also of the Hyderabad Contingent, who represented to the posman that he was Mr. Audain's servant. The postman handed the letter and receipt to the servant, who took it upstairs to the gentlemen's room and returned with the receipt stating it had been signed by the addressee. The postman believed the statement and left with the receipt. Mr. Audain left some days later and returned to Aurangabad, from where he wrote to Messrs. King, King and Co., requesting them to forward payment of the cheque he had sent them from Poona. King, King and Co., replied that they had forwarded the amount under registered cover. The servant Rungiah had in the meantime been dismissed by his master, while still in Poona, for stealing some plate from the Club, for which he was convicted by the Cantonment Magistrate, and sentenced to receive 20 stripes. On being arrested by the police in connection with this case, three currency notes, for Rs. 20 each, were found on Rungiah's person. These, he stated, belonged to his master, who, however, denied owning them, on which Rungiah stated he had received them by post from his father at Madras. The notes were detained by the police and a proclamation issued by the Magistrate, calling upon the owner to establish his right within six months. On the 17th ultimo, Messrs. King, King and Co. wrote to the Presidency Postmaster, informing him of the loss of the letter and its contents. The matter was sent to Poona for enquiry by the local post office officials. Mr. Audain, in the meantime, wrote to the secretary of the W. I. Club, mentioning the loss and asking him to enquire after Rungiah, as he suspected he had taken delivery of the letter and appropriated the contents. The matter was reported to the police yesterday afternoon. Mr. Trevangdam, the Cantonment Chief Constable, arrested Rungiah, who has been indentified by the postman as the servant who took Mr. Audain's letter on the 21st ultimo. On searching Rungiah's effects, the letter from Messrs. King, King and Co., advising despatch of the money, was found. Rungiah denies all knowledge of the transaction and now states the three notes found with him are his savings from his wages. He is an intelligent looking lad and can read and write English, which he states, he learnt in the Wesleyan Mission School, at Bolarum.—*Poona Observer.*

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, July 25.

The barometer has risen in the Punjab and the Peninsula, and fallen elsewhere; the fall being brisk in Bengal, and rapid in Sandheads, where a small depression appeared with strongly marked monsoon distribution. Pressure prevails, and gradients are steep in Southern India and over the Bay. Winds blow from the normal monsoon direction, except in Lower Bengal, where they are cyclonic; the force being strong in Western India, and light or moderate over the Bay. Temperature has decreased, except in Madras, Burma, and Behar; the mean being now generally below the normal in a large part of Madras and Punjab; without rain; but in all other parts of India rain is general, and heavy in many places, notably in Burma, Lower Bengal, East Punjab, Kattiawar, and Surat. The heaviest fall is five inches in Surat.

July 26.

The barometer has risen in Punjab and Lower Burma, but fallen elsewhere. The depression noticed over the Sunderbunds yesterday commenced to move westward, and the barometric fall in West Bengal and the Central Provinces is brisk. Winds are practically unchanged, and blow from the normal monsoon directions; the force being strong over the head of the Bay and the Bombay Coast. The mean temperature is about normal in Burma, Bengal, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras; and between 1½ and 4½ degrees below the normal elsewhere. No rain has fallen in Assam, North Bengal, Sind, and South Carnatic; but the fall is general elsewhere; the amount being large in Kattiawar, and fairly large in North-west and Central India and the West Coast.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

July 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent or Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Bangkok-Saigon route interrupted. Section Moulmain-Bangkok also interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar, at 6 p.m, on Thursday, 30th instant.

Mauritius mail closes at Durban, at 2 p.m. on Thursday, 30th instant.

Telegrams for Chili must be written in plain Spanish language.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 28th July, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·630 |
| Temperature of the Air | 79·5 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 77·6 |
| Dew Point | 76·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 917 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 10·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | 81·3 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 75·8 |
| General Directions of Wind* | W, WSW, W, WSW |
| Movements of Wind in 24 hours * | 523 |
| Fall of Rain | 1·37 |
| Total fall during month | 25·18 |
| year | 37·37 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th July | 0·00 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, July 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 76·9 |

SUNDAY, July 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 79·1 |
| 10 a.m. | 83·2 |
| 2 p.m. | 78·6 |
| 4 p.m. | 76·1 |

## EXTRAORDINARY ACTION BY AN ARMY CAPTAIN.

Before Mr. Justice Mathew and a special jury the case of Kittoe *v.* Drewe was heard on the 30th ult. It was an action by Captain Kittoe to recover £200 on a commission-note for having introduced the defendant, a Miss Drewe, to a Mr. Ewing.

Mr. Harris, Q.C., in opening the case, said the defendant seemed very anxious to find out the address of Patrick Ewing, a gentleman whom he believed the defendant was anxious to marry, and for that purpose she had offered her brother £100 if he could find out his address. With that object in view, the defendant was brought into contact with the plaintiff, and entered into an agreement with him, agreeing to pay him £200 if he introduced her to Patrick Ewing or found out his address. Plaintiff did find out the address of the person, but had not obtained the money agreed to be paid. It was alleged by the pleadings of the defendant that the plaintiff had drugged her. He did not think, after the jury had heard the correspondence and the witnesses, that they would have the slightest doubt that the plaintiff had acted as a gentleman.

Mr. Markham Robinson Kittoe, the plaintiff, said he was a retired captain in the army. On the 20th of October last year the defendant came to his house, and in the course of conversation she expressed her desire to find Patrick Ewing, and said if he could find him for her she would give him £200. He said life was uncertain, and asked that the agreement should be put down on paper. (Laughter.) She said certainly not, but asked him to write down what he thought was right. He then got her to sign the document, and also got his wife to sign it. The defendant had dinner with him. The only beverage upon the table was ale; but the defendant refused to take any. The following day he sent the document and had it stamped, and inserted an advertisement in the *Times*. In reply to the advertisement he received a telegram from Patrick Ewing, and subsequently he had a correspondence with him. The defendant recognised the handwriting of Patrick Ewing. In November he applied for the payment of the £200, but was not able to obtain it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bowen Rowlands, Q.C.: The first time the subject was broached was in September. He did think the amount offered was out of proportion to the services that would have to be rendered. Miss Drewe was very eccentric. He certainly thought that she was capable of conducting her own affairs. He did not consider her a very excitable person. He had seen her very excited. She was a single lady about sixty years of age. He had nothing to say against her. He did write

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Mr. Maxim's experimental flying machine is really a steam kite, 13ft. long by 4ft. wide, and propelled through the air by a light screw making 2,500 revolutions a minute. When properly inclined and the screw going at a certain speed the kite moves horizontally through the atmosphere. With a higher speed it ascends, and with a lower it descends.

The inventor is now engaged in building a much larger kite for practical purposes. It will be 110ft. long by 40ft. wide, and be driven by a screw 18ft. in diameter. The power is to be supplied by a petroleum condensing engine weighing 1,800lb., and capable of raising 40,000lb., of load along with the kite. The estimated weight of the flying machine, complete with two engineers on board, is 11,800lb.; Mr. Maxim, therefore, calculates on being able to carry ten or twelve tons of freight or passengers through the air.

Lieutenant Peary, U.S.N., who has started with his wife and five men in the brigantine Kite to explore the north coast of Greenland, intends to winter at Whale Islands and proceed overland next spring with sledges. On board the same vessel there is another party, the West Greenland Exploring Expedition of the Academy of Sciences, Philadelphia, all of whom are men of science. Their object is to explore the west coast, especially behind Disco Bay, and around Godshaven, both of which places are practically fresh ground to the naturalist. The expenses of both expeditions have been borne by the Academy of Sciences, Philadelphia, an institution originally founded by Benjamin Franklin.

A scientific expedition has been organised in Maine for the purpose of collecting ethnographical specimens in Labrador. A phonograph to preserve songs and legends will be part of the equipment.

During the International Geological Congress at Washington (secretary, Mr. S. F. Emmons) which begins next month, an excursion to the most celebrated geological regions of the West will be made by Pullman car, the ticket, which includes everything, costing 265 dollars. The train will start on September 3 from Washington, and the journey will occupy 25 days. During this time the travellers will cross the Appalachain chain, and the prairies of Illionis and Minnesota; the Yellowstone Park will be visited, the Rocky Mountains traversed, and the lava plains of the Snake River.

On the return trip the Great Salt Lake, Pike's Peak and, if desired, Great Canon of the Colorado will be visited, and special excursions made to other points of interest. The plains of Kansas and Nebraska will then be crossed, Chicago reached on the evening of the 23rd Sepetember; Niagara Falls on the 25th; and New York on the 26th of the same month. Such rapid travelling is likely to give birth to a plentiful crop of regrets that longer time could not be spent in picturesque spots.

In marking out the line of the Hoosac Tunnel, Massachusetts, the American engineer were much annoyed by spiders, which fixed their webs to the plumb lines and drew them from the vertical. They found it necessary to encase the whole of the lines in a shield. The suggestion has been made that if the plumb wire were electrified the current would burn up the webs. In a private store in America an electric meter was recently rendered useless by the web of a spider preventing the vanes of counter from revolving.

The process of consolidating wet or marshy soil by freezing it in order to excavate foundations or railway cuttings in it has a rival in the plan of Herr Neukirch, which is employed in the construction of a new quay at Bremen. It consists in forcing powdered cement into the soil by means of compressed air. The powder is absorbed by the wet earth, sand, or gravel and hardens it.

The comptograph is a calculating machine in the form of a type-writer, which prints the result. It is capable of printing accounts, and summing them up, and may, therefore, be useful in banks and offices. The machine is made by the Felt and Tarrant Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

According to the experiments of Professor Albert Larbaletrier, of the Ecole d'Agriculture, Pas-de-Calais, the nitrates brought into the leaves of plants by the ascending movement of the sap are soon transformed by the action of light; but if the plant is grown in obscurity the nitrates accumulate in the leaves and roots, their transformation is arrested, and the development of the plant is checked. Here, then, is a good reason for supplying light to plants, as well as heat and manure.

Mr. W. Rawson, of Arlington, Massachusetts, has been successful in forcing lettuces by the electric light. A glass house 200ft. long by 24ft. wide was lighted till midnight for a month by one arc lamp at a total cost of £3, and the crop was ready for the market in four-fifths of the usual time. In other words there was a gain of a week in five, which is, of course, considerable, so far as the early market is concerned.

Precious opal has been discovered at White Cliff, 50 miles north of Wilcannia, New South Wales, by Mr. J. E. Carne, mineralogist to the Department of Mines, Sydney. The opal is found in crevices of sandstone and fossil wood, occurring in a formation resembling the Desert Sandstone beds of Queensland. Sometimes, too, it is found disseminated in a kind of cement which has penetrated the mass or body of the sandstone.

Touching on the subject of "Insanity and Genius" in connection with Mr. Nisbet's theories, Professor Huxley tells us that, to his mind, genius means an innate capacity of any kind above the average mental level," and that from a biological point of view he should say that a genius among men stands in the same position as a "sport" among animals and plants, and is "a product of variability which is the postulate of selection"—whatever that may mean. It is not very long since Professor Huxley recommended men of science to cultivate a lucid style of exposition, but in writing of this obscure subject he seems to have fallen into an appropriately obscure style. "On the general ground," he say, "that a strong and therefore markedly abnormal variety is not likely to be in harmony with existing conditions as the normal standard (which has been brought to what it is largely by the operation of those conditions), I should say that a large proportion of 'genius sports' are likely to come to grief physically and socially, and that the intensity of feeling which is one of the conditions of what is called genius is specially liable to run into the 'fixed ideas' which are at the bottom of so much insanity."

Many have attempted to define genius, and it may truly be said that all have failed, or, at least, they have done it very imperfectly. Professors Huxley's definition is by no means new, and we venture to think that it is no better, or rather worse, than the rest. The most complicated and mysterious phenomenon known to science is not adequately defined as a mental "sport." That really tells us nothing about the thing itself, and merely defines its relation to nature in a way which is familiar to all who know anything of the development theory.

Mr. King, the energetic secretary of the Blackburn Technical Institution, has taken a new departure in delivering Friday evening discourses in the market-place of that town, on the advantages to be derived from technical education in general. Like Mahomet he goes to the mountain, and by all accounts the mount in listens to his instruction. His open-air auditory has increased to a size which "General Booth might envy.

Professor Weber, who recently died at Gottingen, was not, as has been claimed by the German press, the original inventor of the telegraph, whose honours have been unjustly worn by Morse and Wheatstone. There were many inventors of elecsiric telegraphs, long before Gauss and Weber erected their private line between the University and the Cabinet of Physics at Gottingen. The very first to invent an electric telegraph was, as might have been expected, a Scotsman (for the Scotch seem to have a foremost finger in every pie), namely, Charles Morrison, of Renfrew, who, according to his neighbours, "could licht the the hoose wi reek (coal gas) and speak wi lichtnin" (lightning)." This was as early as the middle of last century, many years before Weber was born, Laplace and Ampere in 1821 also invented a telegraph very similar to Weber's, which dates some fifteen years later. It was the merit of Wheatstone and Morse that they brought the telegraph into public use. Nearly every civilised country claims this invention.

"Do not hide your light under a bushel." The Enoch Morgan's Sons Co. have this rule constantly in mind in making as prominent as possible their announcements of SAPOLIO. Agents—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Fort.


## NOTICES.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
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Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

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Stephens Inks
BEST IN THE WORLD.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

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Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."

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It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
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When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I now from all complaints am free.

*Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.*

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Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
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Do not be induced to accept *any* other ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGIST'D TRADE MK.
Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.
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Be sure you have *NEW* oil!
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Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

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QUICKLY CURED BY

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With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 5 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

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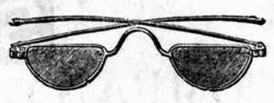

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| Gold | Rs. | 50 |
| Tortoise Shell, Gold Mounted | „ | 22, 25 |
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First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
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Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.
ONLY GOLD MEDAL for Whiskey, PARIS, 1889.

BUSHMILLS WHISKEY is absolutely pure, nothing but the best Malted Barley being used in the manufacture.

Trade Mark.



Take a little trouble to try Old Bushmills. It will be a more serious trouble afterwards to be noted for keeping the finest Whiskey round. To ensure purity it is advisable to get that bottled by the Company, the labels, capsules, and corks bearing their name. A dozen case contains two gallons.

OLD POT STILLS ONLY.

Edmund Yates,

*"His Recollections & Experiences,"*

Vol. I., page 251, says:—

I COULD not afford good wine, and would not give bad; but there was some Irish Whiskey which I procured through Mayne Reid ("BUSHMILLS" was its name), which was highly esteemed.

Writing in the *World* of Dec. 22, 1886, he says:—

MENTION made, in certain *Reminiscences* of mine, of a pleasant and wholesome alcoholic stimulant, called "Bushmills Whiskey," has led the proprietors of the famous Distillery to assure me that their alcohol is still extant in its pristine excellence, and, to confirm the assurance, send me a specimen of their produce. "All taps," we are assured by Mr. Stiggins, "is wanity;" but I am glad to find that a favourite "wanity" of my youth is as mellow and as innocuous as when first introduced to my notice by my old friend, Captain Mayne Reid.

600 Opinions. 600

W. Sinclair Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S., writes from London—"I have appreciated your old Whiskey very much, and recommend it to my patients."

"Land and Water" says—"Of all spirits, Whiskey is the most wholesome, and one of the finest 'brands' of that spirit I have ever tasted is Old Bushmills."

"The County Gentleman" says—"Connoisseurs giving Old Bushmills a trial cannot fail to appreciate its mellowness and flavour."

"Licensed Victuallers' Gazette" says—"We have sampled specimens of Old Bushmills Whiskey, and are quite of our old friend Captain Mayne Reid's opinion, that it has no superior."

"The Court Circular" says—"Old Bushmills can be specially recommended for its exceptionally pleasant flavour."

PARIS EXHIBITION. OLD BUSHMILLS BEAT ALL. JUDGES AWARDED IT THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR WHISKEY.

**The Bushmills Company** will be glad to hear from firms who keep their Whiskey, or who wish to keep it, so that their names may be added to this Advertisement if desired.

"THREE STAR" BRAND Best Old Whiskey.

"TWO STAR" and "ONE STAR" BRANDS According to Age.

THE BUSHMILLS OLD DISTILLERY CO., Ltd.

Distillery—CO. ANTRIM, IRELAND. Offices—HILL STREET, BELFAST, IRELAND.

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CALCUTTA: Great Western Hotel Co., Ltd. Cutler, Palmer & Co.; MADRAS: McDowell & Co.—AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

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Hay's Soluble Essences are Guaranteed to be the Finest in the Market.

HONOURABLE MENTION: International Food Exhibition, London, October, 1880.

GOLD MEDAL: Society of Arts, Paris, 1883.

The difference between preparations made from Hay's Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of Soluble Essences, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's Preparations, as is universally known.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE.

(Made from Hay's Essence).

"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Mr. Hay has caught the fine Aroma of Ginger with remarkable success. It is equally sparkling but more refreshing than its rival, the Royal French Beverage."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE.

(Made from Hay's Fortified Essence.)

"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure Ginger."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

**HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.**
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

**HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT.** For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

**HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated.** For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 3s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE,**
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**
A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 3s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 3s.
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

**HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble).**
Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

***HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE.**
This Essence is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and aroma. Hop Ale made from this Essence has the full flavour of the Finest Hops, and is a really appetizing Bitter Beer. Trade Price, 3s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 3s. Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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